THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC!

The Men at the Head.

A Historical Resume.

First Battle Before Metz.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Men in Whose Hands is the Destiny of France.

We gave yesterday sketches of several of the members of the new Republican Provisional Government of France, or Government of Defense, as it is called. To-day we continue the list:—

M. Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, Minister of Justice.

This distinguished lawyer, to whom has been assigned the Department of Justice, was born at Nismes, of Jewish parents, April 30, 1796. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for several years during the reign of Louis Philippe, and always voted with the Reform party against M. Guizot. He was an energetic supporter of the exclusion of paid functionaries (ministers excepted) from the Chamber, and he advocated the most comprehensive principles of free trade. When the Game law, initiated in the Chamber of Peers, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Cremieux opposed it vigorously. Finding that ministers were resolved to carry it, he succeeded in procuring the suppression of the clause which exempted crown lands from the provisions of the measure, but the peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. When Count Duchatel made his memorable declaration that no reform would be granted, and that the Government had resolved to put down the Reform banquets, M. Cremieux exclaimed, "There is blood in this!" Encountering Louis Philippe and his Queen in the Place de la Concorde on the Thursday of their flight, M. Cremieux recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left," and proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he advocated the formation of a Provisional Government, and was made Minister of Justice. He is one of the authors of the "Code des Codes" (1834). After the *coup d'etat* he was arrested and taken to Mazas, and then retired from political life and devoted himself to his profession at the French bar. Since 1869, however, he has again taken part in public affairs as a member of the Legislature. His legal career has been one of great distinction. In the prosecutions which followed the downfall of Charles X, he was the counsel for one of the latter's Ministers, Guernon Ranville, and also counsel for the *Constitutionnel*, *National*, and *Gazette de France*. He is noted for his great personal ugliness.

M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction.

The full name of the Minister of Public Instruction under the provisional government of the French Republic is Jules Francois Simon Suisse. He was born at Lorient, December 31, 1814, and was educated at the Ecole Normale, in Paris, which he entered in 1831. He was one of the most brilliant pupils of Cousin, and he adopted the peculiar views of his preceptor. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the Lycee de Caen, and in 1837 he became Professor of History and Philosophy in the Ecole Normale. In 1839 he was Cousin's deputy at the Sorbonne. M. Simon while engaged as a professor at these institutions gained great reputation by his lectures and writings, and in 1845 he was decorated with the Legion of Honor. During the following year he was an opposition candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, but failed to be elected. In 1848 he espoused the cause of the revolution and was returned to the National Assembly from the Department of Cotes du Nord by 63,000 votes. He affiliated with the moderate Republicans, and devoted his especial attention to public instruction. He was appointed on the commission to report an organic law. In 1849 he was made a member of the Council of State, but on refusing to give his consent to the *coup d'etat*, he was forced to retire from public life. In 1851 his course at the Sorbonne was suspended for political reasons, and he devoted himself to philosophical study and inquiry. He twice accepted invitations to deliver lectures on philosophy in the principal cities of Belgium, and in 1858 he was elected President of the Society of Men of Letters. This office, however, he held but a few months. In 1869 he was elected Deputy from two different districts—the Gironde and the Seine—and he chose to represent the former. M. Simon has been from the first one of the most determined opponents of Louis Napoleon, but has never identified himself with the extreme republicans. He has always been interested in the cause of education, and has appeared as the friend of the most advanced opinions on all sociological topics, especially those for the improvement of the working classes. His most important philosophical works are "Histoire de l'Ecole d'Alexandrie," "Le Devoir," "La Religion Naturelle," and "La Liberte de Conscience." He has also been a frequent contributor to the periodical press of France.

M. Jules Grevy, President of the Council.

M. Grevy was born at Mont-sous-Vaudrez, in the Jura, in 1816. He moved to Paris when a young man, studied law, and, after admission to the bar, became conspicuous on account of radical sentiments. After the revolution of 1848 he was appointed a commissioner of the provisional government in his department. He was subsequently elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. As a representative he was noted for his conservative sentiments—although he generally voted with the extreme Left—and for his eloquence as an orator. After the election of Louis Napoleon he went into opposition and denounced the expedition to Rome. Re-elected to the Assembly, he remained faithful to the democracy, and opposed the coalition between the royalists and Bonapartists. The *coup d'etat* drove him from political life, to which he returned last year, when he was elected to the Corps Legislatif.

M. Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris.

It is M. Etienne Arago, the journalist and politician, and not his nephew Emmanuel, as stated by many of the papers, who has been appointed Mayor of Paris by the Provisional Government. He was a brother of the distinguished astronomer, Francois, and was born at Perpignan, February 9, 1802. He studied at the College of Lorrez, and held, during the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written many vaudevilles and melodramas, and established two opposition journals, *Le Lorgnette* and *Le Figaro*, the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829 he became director of the Theatre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed July 27, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordinances of Charles X., thus being one of the first to give the signal for the revolution of July. Afterwards, with a number of friends, he took part in the insurrectionary movements in June and April, 1834, but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the accused who expiated their imprudence at St. Pelagie. After the revolution of 1848 he opposed the policy of Louis Napoleon, and signed the act of accusation against the President and his ministers on the occasion of the siege of Rome. Having quitted France, he was in his absence condemned, in default, to transportation, by the High Court of Versailles, in 1849, and resided in England, Holland, Geneva, and Turin, at which latter place he occupied himself with literary studies and editing his "Souvenirs." While at the head of the Post Office, M. Arago introduced the cheap postal-stamp system into France, and while in exile in Belgium he organized a charitable society for poor emigrants. In 1859 he returned to France.

Count Emile de Keratry, Prefect of Police.

Count Emile de Keratry, who occupies the important and responsible position of Prefect of Police, is a native of Brittany, and was born in 1832. He served with credit in the cavalry in the Crimean war, and also in Algiers and Mexico. In 1865 he resigned from the army and retired to private life, crowned with decorations, and enjoying in an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of the nation. He became a frequent contributor to the *Revue Des deux Mondes*, and discussed the Mexican question with much acuteness. He afterwards undertook the management of the *Revue Moderne* and criticized Marshal Bazaine and the Government with great acerbity. In 1869 he was returned to the Corps Legislatif, and distinguished himself by the boldness of his opposition to the extreme measures of the Government. He particularly insisted upon the duty of the deputies to meet in their own right, if they were not formally called together by the Government. In the turbulent scenes on the 9th of August which accompanied the downfall of the Ollivier Ministry, Count de Keratry took a prominent part, and from the time when the news of the great reverses of the French armies was received in Paris, he has been earnest in insisting upon every possible effort being made to repel the invaders.

M. Emmanuel Arago,

who, as a Paris Deputy, has a place in the Provisional Government, but not a seat in the Cabinet, belongs to the same illustrious family as the new Mayor of Paris, whose nephew he is. He is the eldest son of Francois Arago, the distinguished astronomer and statesman, and was born in Paris August 6, 1812. He is an advocate, and was elected a member of the Council of Advocates. His name, as well as his opinions and tendencies, caused him to be retained in several political cases of importance. He defended Barbes and Martin Bernard in 1839. In 1848 he took an active part in the Revolution, and on the morning of February 24 protested from the balcony of the *Nationale* against the abdication of Louis Philippe, declared the monarchy extinct, and called for a provisional government. He was at once appointed by his republican friends to oppose the proclamation of the regency, and ran to the Palais Royal with Sarrans, Jr., Chaix and Dumerli. They arrived at the door of the chamber in time to see the Duchess of Orleans and her son enter. When M. Dupin had read from the tribune the abdication which announced the regency, Emmanuel Arago rose and loudly proclaimed that royalty was by this act extinct, and the people objected to a regency. Lamartine and other deputies followed, and a Provisional Government was organized on the spot, the Duchess of Orleans and the royal dukes making their way out in the tumult of the debate. In a few days it was announced in Paris that Lyons was in a most excited state owing to the stoppage of trade and the destitution of the workmen, and Arago was immediately despatched by the Provisional Government as Commissary-General, with plenary powers to act according to his discretion. Finding that (the question being one of food) the danger was imminent, Arago consulted with the Mayor of Lyons, the Receiver-General, and the Inspector-General of Finances, and gave an order on the Receiver-General for the sum of five hundred thousand francs, to be immediately applied to the relief of the distressed. This action was subsequently misrepresented and made the subject of furious party invective, but he was afterwards justified by a vote of the Assembly. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Pyrenees-Orientales, and was despatched to Berlin as Envoy Extraordinary, May 25, 1848. He resigned on the election of Louis Napoleon as President, and returning to Paris, continued in steady opposition to the Government. While at Berlin he intervened in behalf of the Poles in the Grand Duchy of Posen, and procured the release of General Mierolawski.

He protested strongly against the Roman expedition. Not leaving France after the *coup d'etat*, he resumed the practice of law in Paris, and in 1857 defended Berezowski. He was again in politics in 1869, and in the general elections of that year was the candidate of the Opposition both in the Eastern Pyrenees and in the Var, but was elected in neither. In the special elections of the November following he was a candidate from Paris and was elected.

M. Eugene Pelletan,

as deputy from Paris, has also a place in the Provisional Government, but no Cabinet position. He was born at Royan, in the Department of Charente Inferieure, on the 26th of October, 1813, and studied for the profession of the law at Paris. He is the author of a number of works which have attained a good standing and given him considerable repute as a writer. For some years past he has also been an active participant in political strife, and in 1864 was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris districts as an opposition candidate, being re-elected in 1869. In the Chamber he has always been an active and courageous antagonist of the Empire.

REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.

Previous Attempts at Setting up a French Republic, and how they have Fared—A Historical Resume.

At a time when France, in the midst of a great national disaster and humiliation, is again about to try the experiment of a republic, a brief resume of the previous attempts in the same direction will not be uninteresting.

The revolution in the new world which called a new nation into existence, and transformed the British colonies into the United States of North America, and established a republic, the chief corner-stone of which was the absolute legal equality of all its citizens, was the inspiring cause of the great convulsion that overthrew one of the oldest monarchies in Europe and inaugurated scenes of terror that mankind still trembles to think upon. The example of America was the spark that caused the explosion in France, but the real reasons for the revolution are to be looked for in the long years of oppression during which the people of France groaned under the tyranny of a haughty oligarchy of nobles, and were taxed beyond endurance to support the frivolities and extravagances of the gayest and most splendid court of Europe. The imbecility of Louis XVI, the insensibility of his queen to the dire misery that surrounded her on every side, and the wasteful extravagance of the Ministry, served to precipitate the storm that had been gathering for centuries. The passions of the populace were excited by the writings of political pamphleteers who pointed to the example of America, and asked why France should endure all the miseries imposed upon her when it needed but a united effort to free the nation from its tyrants, and when the storm burst upon the 10th of August, 1792, and the King and his supporters were obliged to succumb to its fury. The National Convention met on the 21st of September, and the King was sentenced to death as a defiance to the powers of Europe, which had combined to crush out the spirit of liberty that had arisen in France. The republic entered upon the apparently unequal contest defiantly, and the French people, with a unanimity that has never been paralleled, hurled themselves against their invaders, and on the adjournment of the convention, on the 25th of October, 1795, after a session of more than thirty-seven months, the enemies of the republic were everywhere humbled. In the meantime scenes of terror were enacted in Paris, and the world stood aghast at the atrocities that were committed in the name of liberty. The old order of things was swept away as if it had never existed, and the proud nobility had either perished under the axe of the guillotine or been driven into exile. The first French Republic wore itself out with its own fury, and it practically ended when Napoleon Bonaparte, the successful general of the armies, which had defeated the combined forces of Europe, became First Consul and grasped the reins of power.

Then followed the empire, the fall of Napoleon, the restoration of the Bourbons, and their second downfall, when Charles X was forced to fly; the accession of Louis Philippe and his downfall in 1848. The revolution of February 24th, 1848, was precipitated by the agitation in favor of parliamentary reform, and the weakness and timidity of the King in abandoning his throne probably gave a very different turn to events than if he had remained at his post and resolutely met the issues of the hour. It was thought that this time the republic would have a fair chance for success, and a large portion of the nation were prepared to give it a cordial support. A republican constitution was adopted, and on December 10th, 1848, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who saw that his opportunity had now arrived, and had landed in France so soon as the revolution was consumated, was elected President of the French republic by 5,658,755 votes against 1,500,000 which were cast for Cavaignac. Dissensions soon arose between the majority of the Legislative Assembly and the President, and there were signs of trouble as the period for a new Presidential election approached. Louis Napoleon, who skilfully fostered the popular dissatisfaction against the Government, dissolved the Assembly December 2, 1851, and assumed dictatorial powers. He appealed to the people to sanction his action, and with the aid of the army, which he had secured to his interests, he was chosen President for ten years by nearly eight million votes. A new constitution was formed, and on November 7, 1852, a motion was made in the Senate for the re-estabment of the empire. This was acceded to by the people of France by a vote of 7,824,129, and the second French republic ceased to exist.

The second empire has now perished like the first, and the nephew, like the uncle, is a fugitive from the people he had betrayed, and a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. The French republic has been proclaimed for the third time, in the midst of a great public calamity. A large portion of the fairest part of France is overrun by the Germans, who are advancing rapidly upon Paris after a series of victories unparalleled in the annals of warfare, and the future of the new republic is shrouded in impenetrable clouds. That France will be enabled to emerge from her present trials purified by her misfortunes, and that the new republic will be established upon a more permanent basis than its predecessors, is the sincere wish of every lover of liberty.

THE BATTLE BEFORE METZ.

Official German Reports of the Engagement of August 14.

By mail we have received two official German reports of the first engagement near Metz, that of Sunday, Aug. 14. The first, dated Herny, Aug. 15, is as follows:—

This morning his Majesty the King, accompanied by Baron Moltke and the other generals of the royal headquarters, as also by Count Bismarck and Count Kutusoff, the military member of the Russian Embassy at Berlin, inspected the locality of yesterday's fight. It is situated between the eastern ramparts of Metz and the villages Ars, Laguenexy, Borny, and Colombey. At Colligny, west of Pange, where the head quarters of the 7th Corps d'Armee were, the King, with his suite, mounted and proceeded at once to the battle-field. It appears that on the morning of the 14th the French army was stationed east of Metz, occupying three different camps, and stretching over a space of at least nine kilometres. It is probable that General Bazaine intended to fall back on Chalons, and that it was only owing to sundry difficulties with which he had to contend that we still surprised him at Metz. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon General Steinmetz ordered the 7th Corps d'armee (Westphalians, General von Zastrow) to proceed to the attack. As on previous occasions we found the French behind earthworks and in rifle pits, which, while protecting them from our fire exposed our troops to the full effect of their deadly aim.

On this occasion, as on some other preceding ones, it was observed that the French, when crouching in rifle pits, fire more calmly than in the open. One after the other we had to take the pits and intrenchments near Ars, Laguenexy, Griquy, Borny, Colombey, and some other hamlets, which, surrounded with hedges, present considerable difficulties for attack. The fight was long, vehement, and very sanguinary. As the French stood on the defensive, had only popped up out of their shelter to fire, their dead have nearly all been shot in the head. In one rifle pit alone we found 781, all laid low by our sharpshooters. Our losses, too, are considerable, as we did not break off the engagement till late in the evening, by which time we had driven the French into the very glacis of the fortress. When the enemy began to yield, immense confusion set in in his ranks. After a short time he had entirely disappeared, most of the slightly wounded managing to effect their escape with the rest.

As we have made prisoners of nearly all regiments of three principal corps united under General Bazaine (respectively commanded by Gens. De Caen, Frossard, and Ladmirault), it seems that we had nearly the entire force opposed to us. Yesterday's fight, nailing the French army to the spot at Metz, will be the more prolific in results, as the Crown Prince has already occupied Luneville and penetrated even to Pont-a-Mousson.

In the meantime we are constructing a railway from Remilly, south of Metz, to a certain point northeast of the fortress, which will enable us to utilize the Saarbruck-Metz-Nancy line, even though Metz remained in the hands of the enemy. Though a temporary construction, and built in the light style of the American prairie railways, it is a grand enterprise, and occupies thousands of laborers. Our difficulties in the task are the greater, as the inhabitants of the neighborhood have been mostly drafted into Metz to work on the new fortifications.

The second report, dated Pont-a-Mousson, August 16, reads as follows:—

The royal headquarters having been removed today from Herny to Pont-a-Mousson, are now stationed in the midst of the three operating armies, of which the one under General Steinmetz is before Metz; the other, under Prince Frederick Charles, has got far beyond Pont-a-Mousson, and the third, under the Crown Prince, has reached Nancy. The basis of future operations now is the Moselle, between Nancy and Metz. There is little doubt that the engagement near Pange, on the 14th, will be attended with the most important consequences. Marshal Bazaine, being obliged to fight by our troops coming up with him, probably kept quiet on the 14th, because he had determined to celebrate the 15th, the Napoleon's day, by a battle. He accordingly, in the night from the 13th to the 14th, drew his troops together into one continuous line, and, it seems, awaited the arrival of the Imperial Guard, under General Bourbaki, on the 15th. However, we left him no time for the execution of his plans, but ourselves proceeded to the attack in the afternoon of the 14th.

We found ourselves in front of the four corps Ladmirault, Failly, De Caen and Fossard, the latter of which, it is true, could no longer be called a corps, having been almost crushed at Saarbruck. Of the three corps d'armee forming the First Army, under General Stein, (Westphalians, Rhinelanders, and East Prussians), the Seventh or Westphalian corps opened the fight. The engagement at first was little more than a skirmish, but by the new French practice of fighting from rifle pits became very bloody, and assumed unexpected proportions. Eventually portions of the First (East Prussian) corps d'armee became involved, when the French were driven from pit to pit, from intrenchment to intrenchment, and at length were compelled to seek shelter on the glacis of the outworks of Metz. As we advanced upon them they left their ditches soon enough, but only to seek cover in another trench prepared a little further back. This and the telling effect of the Chassepot, when managed with more deliberate aim, as it usually is by the French from under cover, retarded our progress. Still, as we steadily gained ground, we reached the glacis by the time darkness set in. It was owing to this very gradual advance of our men that the French had time allowed them to retreat.

The fact of their retreat is sufficiently proved by their not reappearing on the 15th. In all probability they have joined the Guards under Bourbaki, and are at present drawing off on the high road from Metz to Chalons. It is just possible they will have to encounter our second army, which has turned to Thiancourt from Pont-a-Mousson, and is likely to stop them long before they come in sight of Chalons.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Republic an Experiment.

Peace or Destruction.

Apathy of Queen Victoria.

Her People Indignant.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Alleged French Recognition.

The Report Premature.

FROM EUROPE.

France Jealous of Military Glory.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Times* says if France refuses to treat the republic will perish, because Frenchmen are more jealous of military glory than of the right and justice of others.

The Demands of Prussia.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The German States, at the demand of Prussia, undertake to provide for 80,000 French prisoners at the rate of one to every 500 of population.

French Ambassador to Russia Resigns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—General Fleury, who has recently been acting here as ambassador of France, has resigned. He instantly left the country.

Hard on Royalty.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Times* to day has several bitter articles on the absence and apathy of the Queen and Princes, who are deerstalking while Europe is shaken to its foundation. The *Ministry, with their herculian efforts, have succeeded in restraining Greece from hurling her vast energies into the contest.* This summarizes the conduct of England at this supreme crisis of Europe.

Highly Important.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The weather to-day is stormy, and rain is falling in torrents.

The Steamship Caledonia,

from New York for Glasgow, was signalled off Moville to-day.

The Government Warehouses

are gorged with bonded goods, and merchants clamor vainly for more accommodations.

The steamship

City of Washington,

from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown this morning.

Austria and the Neutral League.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—It is asserted that the accession of Austria to the neutral league is qualified by the condition that mediation is prohibited.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Admiralship.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A member of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs now in this city says there will be a strong opposition to the confirmation of Vice-Admiral Porter to be Admiral in place of Farragut. In his contest with the committee of Congress about the line and staff question, Porter succeeded in making many enemies among Senators and members of the House. Some of them suspect him of interfering with their appointments, so as to get the President to defeat them, and they will be anxious to pay off old scores. There is some talk of abolishing the rank of Admiral. This would leave Porter high and dry, and at the same time dispense with the necessity of his rejection by the Senate.

The French Minister at Washington.

The French Minister here has not received any information of the appointment of his successor, though he is daily expecting it, by the new Government of France. He has ceased to transact any business of an official character with the State Department.

The Alleged Recognition of the French Republic.

There is no information here, either at the Department of State or elsewhere in official circles, confirmatory of statements made by a New York evening paper, that the President had instructed Secretary Fish to issue a proclamation recognizing the French republic. It is likely that the President will wait until the result of the new movement is more definitely known and until the republic makes application for recognition by sending a minister here officially. Our Government has no notification of the fall of the empire.

Duties on the Mexican Frontier.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Treasury Department is informed that heretofore goods have been admitted to enter at Presidio del Norte and other points on the Mexican frontier by that Government at about one-third the regular tariff rates, but that hereafter and without further notice all goods imported there must pay the full tariff of duties.

Army Orders.

First Lieutenant R. E. Whitman, 3d Cavalry, is ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany recruits for his regiment.

Bedloe's Island, New York harbor, is discontinued as a depot or rendezvous for recruits and will be garrisoned under orders of the General commanding the Department of the East.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, New York city, will give directions concerning the proper distribution of the recruits and recruiting property now on that island.

The telegraphic order relieving Major Brantz, Paymaster, from duty in the Department of Texas, and ordering him to repair to Baltimore, Md., to report by letter to the War Office, and await orders, is revoked.

Paymaster J. E. Eldridge, of the navy, is ordered to special duty at New York.

The orders detaching Gunner J. M. Hogg from the Pensacola Navy Yard have been revoked.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The specie shipment to Europe to-day is $300,000.

There were twenty bids for gold to-day, amounting to $5,535,000. Highest bid 114·40. Lowest 113·51. The awards will be one million at 114·18⅝ to 114·40.

Arrived, steamer Moro Castle, from Havana.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Stocks steady. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅜; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110⅝; 10-40s, 105⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton, 61; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96⅝; Erie, 23; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 66⅝; Michigan Central, 115⅛; Michigan Southern, 93¼; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Cotton quiet; sales 200 bales uplands at 20c. Flour heavy and easier; sales 7500 barrels State at $4·80@5·80; Ohio at $5·20@6·30; Western at $4·80@6·15; Southern at $5·35@8·25. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c.; sales 88,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·06@1·09; winter red Western at $1·28; white Michigan at $1·40. Corn dull and lower; sales of 35,000 bushels new mixed Western at 81@82c. Oats lower; sales of 23,000 bushels State at 47@51c.; Western at 46@48c. Beef steady. Pork heavy. Lard dull. Whisky dull at 93c.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Ohio.

VERMILLION, Ohio, Sept. 7.—This morning the dry goods store of Gaylord & Merrill, the grocery store of Mr. King, and the Masonic lodge rooms, were entirely consumed by fire. The loss is about $20,000; insured for $12,000.

Marriage of Ole Bull.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 6.—The venerable Ole Bull was married this evening to Miss Sarah Thorpe, youngest daughter of Senator Thorpe, of this city.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Cotton quiet, and nominally 19½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. We except Western, which is better; sales of amber Maryland at $1·45@1·60; fair to good Maryland red at $1·25@1·40; common, $1·03@1·20; Southern white wh at nominally $1·40@1·65; winter red Western, $1·25@1·28; Western amber, $1·30. Corn—white Southern, 80@85c.; yellow Southern, 85@90c.; mixed Western, 80@82c. Oats, 48@50c. Rye, 70@85c. Provisions—Better feeling, but unchanged. Whisky quiet but firm at 94@96c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following —

N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R		Pacific Mail Steam...	40¾
Con. Stock.....	96	Western Union Tele.	34⅝
do. scrip.....	91⅝	Toledo & Wabash R.	52⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	23¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	62⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.....	96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	80⅛
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	92½	Adams Express ex-d.	66⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex-d.	105⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co....	12½
Chi. and N. W. com..	82⅜	United States.....	41
Chi. and N. W. pref..	88⅞	Tennessee 6s, new....	
Chi. and R. I. R.....	113¾	Gold.....	114⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94⅜	Market irregular.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

There was a pretty fair attendance of attorneys and parties upon court to-day. The dock was well filled with prisoners, and business was fairly begun.

Charles Stokes, colored, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing from Dr. Striker. He called upon the Doctor and started him upon an imaginary professional errand; soon after the Doctor's departure he himself returned to the office and told the lady in charge that the Doctor had sent him back for medicine and had directed him to wait there for him. Having thus thrown suspicion from him and being left alone, he seized several coats, pipes, a set of studs, and other articles, valued at $150, and cleared off. He was speedily followed and captured, and the property was recovered from him.

Joseph Gallus, colored, was detected in the act of stealing a kit of mackerel from the store of J. W. Claghorn & Co., on Delaware avenue, and being brought to court acknowledged his guilt.

Thomas Welsh pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a pair of shears.

Thomas D. Haines, a young man of intemperate habits, owned up to having stolen several dresses from the house of a lady acquaintance. When arrested he gave up pawn tickets which enabled the lady to recover the dresses.

Levi Carroll, colored, was found guilty of the larceny of a pair of pantaloons, which he was seen to steal from a gentleman's residence.

John Glancy was convicted of the larceny of a basket of potatoes.

William Hunter, a youth, was convicted of the larceny of a pair of ear-rings from Mrs. Elizabeth Sullivan. On the 17th of July tin roofers were working at Mrs. Sullivan's house, and this boy was observed moving in and out of the rooms, and the same day the ear-rings were missed from the bureau in the lady's chamber. The boy was arrested on suspicion, and the articles were found upon him.

George Williams, *alias* Harper, was convicted of an attempt to commit a burglary. He was detected at night endeavoring to force entrance through the rear cellar grating of No. 1615 North seventeenth street, and was chased and captured by Mr Albert Dettler, who resided there. He left a great quantity of lead pipe behind, which was evidently stolen, and he had in his pocket a wire such as is used for the purpose of picking locks.

Williams is not a brilliant looking thief, and yet the Judge was informed that on a previous occasion he had succeed in stealing several watches from a boarding-house.

William Williams pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing twenty dollars' worth of shoe linings from the wharf of the Boston Steamship Company, where the goods had just been deposited from a ship.

James Devine and James Hughes, juveniles, one of whom could hardly touch the railing of the dock with his chin without tip-toeing, pleaded guilty to the charge of entering the residence of Mr. Hanson, on Arch street, with intent to steal. The house was vacant at the time, the family being out of town. At 7 o'clock in the morning persons from the adjoining house saw these boys break the transom window of a side door in Hanson's house and one of them climbed over to the interior and opened the door for the other. An officer being summoned found the little fellows luxuriating in the parlor, having as yet been unable to make up their minds what to take. They likewise pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing articles from H. W. Colesburry, in whose house they entered in the same way, and they were known to have practised this as a business all summer.

John Sharkey pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery upon his wife. The poor woman said James was in the habit of getting drunk, beating her, throwing her into the street at 6 o'clock in the morning, pawning her goods, and he was "very bad indeed."

John Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a ham.

Albert D. Perry was convicted of the larceny of a pair of shears.

Charles Ellis, a boy of fifteen or sixteen, who has attended bar at Fifth and Lombard streets tavern, was convicted of the larceny of ninety cents, which he and a companion were seen to take from the till of a beer saloon at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—About one o'clock this afternoon two colored men got into an altercation at Sixth and Lombard streets. Officer Patrick Hughes interfered and attempted to make an arrest, whereupon one of the participants in the melee drew a revolver and fired, the ball from the weapon taking effect in the arm of the officer. The latter was removed to the Hospital. The colored man escaped.

ARSON.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening an attempt was made to burn the carpet shop on Eighth street, below Vine. The fire had been kindled under a cigar box. The flames were discovered and extinguished before any great damage was done.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—John Smith was arrested at Thirteenth and Fitzwater streets last night, for beating his wife. Alderman Collins committed him to answer.

RESCUED.—During the progress of the fire at Coates street wharf last night three firemen fell overboard, and were rescued from drowning by Boat's Crew No. 1 of the Delaware Harbor Police.

FOUND DROWNED.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at Harmer's Landing, on the Schuylkill, below Gray's Ferry bridge, upon the body of an unknown man found drowned.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

How the Prussians Live on the French.

A French paper says the Prussians are wonderfully well informed of everything that goes on, even to the smallest details. Some days ago a regiment of Uhlans entered a village through which the French army had passed four-and-twenty hours before. The French had with great difficulty obtained 5000 rations from the country people, the Prussians required 25,000; they were told that it was impossible to comply with this demand, and that by completely despoiling the inhabitants it would be impossible to collect more than a quarter of what was claimed. The commandant pulled some notes out of his pocket and looked through them, "Where is Schultz?" said he. "Here I am, commandant," replied an honest fellow, reddening with pride at finding himself known to so powerful a person. "You have three cows—a hundred hens. I know where you have hidden your oats; you withdrew your flour yesterday. Be so good as to fetch all that, and be quick about it." Thus the commandant called all the inhabitants one after the other, and proved to them that he was as well acquainted as themselves with their resources. It is needless to add that the 25,000 rations were made up in an hour's time.

Trouble Brewing in Algeria.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"It seems highly probable that there will be disturbances among the French as well as the Arab population of Algeria. We gather from a long and vehement article in the *Akhbar (Journal de l'Algerie)*, of Imperial proclivities, that three gentlemen, well known as leading men of high character among Algerian colonists, have refused to take the oaths of allegiance to the Government, thus excluding themselves from sitting in the General Council, and, as the *Akhbar* expresses it, making it appear that the majority of the Algerians are hostile to the Government. M. Jolly, the head of this party, has avowed openly that he will seize every occasion of showing his hostility to the Government."

Why Baraguay d'Hilliers was Removed

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says that the Emperor was not well received at Chalons, and he gives the following story as the cause of the removal of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers:—"The Empress having sent for him to question him upon the situation, was informed that perfect tranquility existed in the capital. 'But,' said the Empress, 'ourselves and the dynasty?' 'Oh, as to that,' said the Marshal, 'nobody thinks about it. France only thinks of driving out the Prussians at any cost; for the rest, it will be seen to afterward.' The Empress was angry, and the removal of the Marshal was the result."

A Marauder Loses His Head.

Among the many scenes on the battle-field which are now cropping up in every newspaper the following, from *Figaro*, is worth reading:—"On the morrow of the battle of Gravelotte a decapitated countryman was found by the side of the body of a zouave officer. It was only by attentively examining the position of the two corpses that an explanation of this singular discovery was elicited. The countryman, it was found, was a marauder, as a lantern by his side corroborated. Not being able to undo the belt of the officer, which contained a round sum in gold, the marauder attempted to cut it, and in so doing stuck the knife into the officer's stomach. Now, the zouave, it would appear, was not yet dead; he had only fainted. Suddenly jumping up, he must have seized the thief by the hair of the head, and with one blow of his saure beheaded him."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.

The money market continues active and steady, no material advance or decline in rates being perceptible. A moderate business only is being done at the Stock Board, and call loans are rather quiet and easy at 5@7 per cent., according to collaterals, but in discounts there is an active movement, and rates are firm at 7@9 per cent., according to dates and credits.

The gold market this morning is comparatively quiet in the absence of all exciting news from Europe, and the premium fluctuated between 114⅛ and 114⅜.

Government bonds continue dull but firm at about last night's quotations.

Stocks were dull, but prices were unchanged. Pennsylvania 6s sold at 106 for the first series, and at 111 for the third dutto. City sixes were steady, with sales of the old and new bonds at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was quiet; sales at 48⅝. Sales of Pennsylvania at 58¾; Camden and Amboy at 114¾; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46.

In Canal stocks there were sales of Lehigh at 34@34¼. The balance of the list was overlooked.

—The first mortgage bonds of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company, and the second mortgage bonds of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, for sale by William Painter & Co., are being rapidly absorbed for investment by capitalists in the city and vicinity. They are the safest home investment now in the market.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$5000 Amer Gold.....114⅛

FIRST BOARD.

$1900 City 6s, N...ls.	101⅜	11 sh Read R...trf.	48⅛
$1500 do prior to '62	102¾	6 sh C & A R...ls.	114¾
$300 do.....	101⅜	18 sh Leh Nav...ls.	34
$900 do.....ls	101⅜	200 do.....	34¼
$100 do.....	101⅜	5 do.....	34
$16000 Pa 6s, 2d s. ls.	106	10 sh O C & A R....	46
$5000 Sch N 6s, 82..	71		

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....	114⅛	10·50 A. M.....	114⅛
10·10 "	114⅛	10·55 "	114⅛
10·23 "	114⅛	11·00 "	114⅛
10·49 "	114⅛	12·15 P. M.....	114⅛
10·41 "	114⅛	12·20 "	114⅛

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; do. 1862, 112⅜@112⅞; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 110@110¼; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 105⅞@106⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅞. Gold, 114⅛@114⅜; Silver, 109@112; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 805@815; Central Pacific Railroad, 880@88.0; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@750.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

From the N. Y. World.

Amid the mighty events and stupendous changes which have crumbled the proudest throne of Europe into dust, and, to all human seeming, broadened the base and consolidated the structure of another, there arises in the thronged and tumultuous streets of agitated Paris a cry which cannot be heard with indifference on this side of the Atlantic. In all great uprisings for liberty in any part of the world, and especially in every great uprising for liberty in France, our sympathetic citizens have been almost as ardent and excitable as the impulsive and demonstrative people of the French capital. For Greece, for the South American republics, for Hungary, for Cuba, and especially on two great and memorable occasions for France, our people and our Government have eagerly outrun the cold dictates of prudence, and proffered their generous sympathy to nations struggling to be free. There is no part of our national character of which we have better reason to be proud than of this magnanimous, uncalculating sympathy with the cause of freedom in whatever quarter of the world it may lift its banner. When manifested towards France—and it is towards France that our manifestations have always been the most fervent—these exhibitions have been reinforced and strengthened by a warm sentiment of gratitude for the assistance which France gave us in the war by which, with her help, we achieved our independence. France is inseparably associated with our proudest and most patriotic recollections. She gave us Lafayette; she was our ally in the war against England; she, of all nations of the world, was the first to catch the contagion of our example and try the experiment of a republic. We are bound to France, as we are to no other European nation, by ties of gratitude, affection, common hatred of England, united exertions in war, and early sympathy in republican sentiments. Nothing could therefore be more natural than the prompt encouragement we have always given to her hitherto unsuccessful attempts to establish a republic.

Even the calm, sedate, imperturbable Washington was moved to enthusiasm by the first French republic. When, on the 1st of January, 1796, Adet, the French minister to this country, presented him with the colors of France, Washington made a speech—the warmest he ever made in his life—in the following words:—"I receive, sir, with lively sensibility, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of your nation, the colors of France, which you have now presented to the United States. The transaction will be announced to Congress, and the colors will be deposited in the archives of the United States, which are at once the evidence and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May this be perpetual; and may the friendship of the two republics become commensurate with their existence." The congratulatory enthusiasm of the American people, on that occasion, was restrained within no bounds.

When, in 1848, the republic was again declared in France, our government and people were equally warm, prompt, and alert. Mr. Rush, our minister at Paris, without waiting for instructions, but relying on the steady friendship of our people with France and their irrepressible sympathy with the first dawning of freedom, made haste to tender his congratulations, and recognize the new government; separating himself from the whole diplomatic body in Paris. The result fully justified the risk he had taken in his unauthorized action. As soon as Mr. Rush's despatches were received, President Polk sent them to Congress with a message strongly condemning the action of the Minister, and rivalling his warm expressions of congratulation. Congress did not fall behind the President. With only two negative votes in the Senate, and no negative vote in the House, that body passed resolutions congratulating France on the auspicious change in her government. The resolutions were sent to Paris by the President, and evoked a response from the republican authorities which was transmitted to Congress with another message of felicitation by President Polk.

To-day, France is entering on another trial of the republic. The wonderful suddenness of the opportunity has fallen like sparks among dry combustibles, and blazing liberty illuminates the thick darkness of military disasters. The republic has been proclaimed in Paris, in Lyons, in Marseilles, in Bordeaux, and all the great cities of the extinct empire. The new Government has been organized by the selection of as strong an executive as can be found among the liberal statesmen of France. It is not made up of rhetoricians, *doctrinaires*, and enthusiasts, like the Ministry in the abortive republic of 1848, but of able men of affairs who understand the difference between gasconading appeals and practical administration. Gambetta is Minister of the Interior, Jules Favre of Foreign Affairs, Magne of Finance, Jules Simon of Public Instruction, Cremieux of Justice, General Leflo of War, Grevy President of the Council of State, La Vertujon Secretary-General of the Provisional Government, and though last not least, General Trochu is retained as Military Governor of Paris. The Legislative Body has been properly deposed, as it was elected during the defunct *regime* under the pressure of imperial influence, and is out of relation with the new order of things. Thus far, the leaders of the republic have evinced admirable coolness, discretion, and judgment. They seem to have risen at once to the height of this momentous occasion.

The American people would be false to their noblest instincts, they would belie all their generous utterances in the past, and prove recreant to the honored principles of their fathers, if their hearts did not go out in fervent, forward sympathy with a great, heroic nation, their ancient ally, who, in this season of sudden humiliation and sore calamity, courageously holds aloft the banner of free institutions and places itself in the van of a great republican movement in Europe. Providence has vouchsafed to France a great opportunity, such as seldom occurs in the history of nations; and she has had the wisdom to recognize and improve it. Out of the nettle, danger, she magnanimously attempts to pluck the flower, freedom. Every true American heart; every heart whose pulsations were ever quickened by the spectacle of heroic efforts of patriotism blended with aspirations for liberty, will wish well to France in this hour of trial, of hope, of transition, and possibly of renewed conflict with the invader who, after having bestowed upon her this great opportunity, may interpose to crush the expanding blossom in the bud.

The whole aspect of this wonderful, this terribly destructive war has suddenly changed, as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand. Hitherto it has been a war against the French empire; if it is continued it will be a war against the French people, prosecuted to interrupt and disable them in erecting the glorious edifice of freedom. The fall of Napoleon is their opportunity, and, unless they are thwarted by Prussia, their triumph. Even if Prussia chooses to make further war upon them, they have no reason to despair. Perhaps it is in the order of Providence that the French republic shall be consolidated by a united effort to expel the invader; by a struggle which will cement the new institutions with a universal and all-diffusive patriotism, and bind them together, in their incipient weakness, by unanimous resistance to a great danger. But if the war is to go on, the sympathy of the American people will no longer be on the side of Prussia. No American regrets that Prussia has humbled and dethroned Napoleon; but if she throttles the infant republic and attempts to strangle it in its cradle, she must look for sympathy to some other quarter of the world than the free republic of America. Despots and tyrants may keep her in countenance in so unhallowed an undertaking, but the liberal public sentiment of the whole world will be against her.

WAS NAPOLEON BETRAYED?

From the N. Y. Times.

If the French entered upon the present war with Prussia anything like as well prepared for the conflict as they were supposed to be, the unbroken series of disasters which they have encountered seems most unaccountable. The report of Napoleon's insanity, which was current after the battle of Woerth, was supposed to be confirmed by the constant utterance of the Emperor of the words, "I am betrayed," "I am betrayed;" and yet there is much to justify the belief that he has been most wofully deceived. Under the Army Reorganization act of 1868, the French army was supposed to consist of the "Active Army," the "Army of the Reserve," and the "National Garde Mobile," so that its total strength on a war footing amounted to nearly eight hundred thousand men. Four hundred thousand of these soldiers were supposed to be always ready for active service, the reserve of four hundred thousand being available at short notice. Despite these figures, however, the French do not seem to have been able to bring together a force of more than the reputed strength of their regular army to check the march of the German invaders. The inference is irresistible that Napoleon was deceived as to his actual military strength by officers whose interest it has been to obtain large appropriations for troops who existed only on paper.

If the French ever had any system of military spies, its management has been most execrable. While the Prussians seem to have been aware of every contemplated movement of the French, almost as soon as it was conceived, the latter appear to have been utterly uninformed, not only of the plans, but even of the whereabouts of their adversaries. Without any spies, a well-ordered cavalry should have been able to give information of the near approach of such a large body as surprised the forces of Bazaine at the first battle of Metz. Seventy thousand men—the Prussian strength on that occasion—could not have been concealed in barns or orchards; and if the French scouts had been deployed as they should have been, it would have been impossible for the Prussian attack to have been a surprise. In the matter of arms, also, there must have been much deception, for the supply of Chassepots seems to have been most inadequate. So destitute was Paris of all arms that, we learn recently by the cable, a purchaser of three hundred thousand stand of old muskets was induced to sell them back again to the government. In some cases, also, we are informed that in many companies there was only one Chassepot to fifteen men. Many stories, too, are told of the part played by the late French Minister of War, General Lebœuf, in securing the adoption of the Chassepot as the French arm. It is asserted that Lebœuf was directly interested in the award of the contract, and that it was by his efforts many superior weapons were excluded from competition. The promptitude shown in accepting General Lebœuf's resignation in the early days of the war undoubtedly sprung from a conviction that he was not to be relied upon, for MacMahon, equally unfortunate, was retained and trusted. When it is remembered that this Minister of War was second in command to the Emperor, it was indeed base betrayal on his part to deceive a master who had loaded him with honors, and who placed implicit reliance in all his reports.

The French commissariat has also been supposed to be one of the best in the world, but the result shows utter inefficiency in its management. At one time the officers and men of MacMahon's army were reported to be half-starved, and that, too, while their line of communication with Paris was uninterrupted. The Prussians, on the other hand, were abundantly supplied with their war sausages of smoked beef, and their war bread, so that the German troops fared well, even when unable to levy contributions upon the country through which they passed. The more we learn of the actual state of affairs with the French, the more evident it becomes that had Napoleon been fully apprised of the condition of his army, he would no more have dared to declare war in 1870 than he did in 1866, unless he was actually crazy.

THE NEW ARBITER OF EUROPE—THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The power and the glory of the Napoleonic dynasty and of France as the arbiter of Europe are gone. The crowning disaster of Sedan has been as decisive in the displacement of France as was Sadowa in the humiliation of Austria. The achievements of the great Frederick in building up the power of Prussia are dwarfed by the triumphs of his living successor. In 1866, within the short space of six weeks, Austria, with her German allies, was prostrated at Sadowa, and the outgrowth of that astonishing campaign was the expansion of Prussia into the North German Confederation. Within less than six weeks, in 1870, from Saarbruck to Sedan, in the most astonishing military campaign of modern times, France has been beaten as she was never beaten before, and one of the immediate results foreshadowed is the expansion of the North German Confederation into the German empire, embracing all the German family of States, of nearly fifty millions of people, north and south.

We cannot doubt, from the astounding developments and results of this war, that the union of the German States is virtually established under the central government of Prussia; nor do we think that we are overstating the military power thus brought into the foreground in pronouncing it from Sedan the master of the European continent upon all questions of boundaries, balances, successions, and peace or war among the surrounding States. The only continental power left capable of coping with Prussia is Russia, and even Russia is limited in her capabilities to the defensive advantages of her immense expanse of territory and her resistless frosts and snows. The only power, however, which Prussia, in a defensive war, may now shrink from grappling, is the naval power of England; but England can do nothing to prevent it if Prussia resolves to determine for herself the future eastern boundary of France. The naval power of England will command a hearing in the settlement of the Spanish succession and the affairs of the Roman States and the Pope, and England, Russia, Austria, and Italy combined may save the territory of France from any very serious confiscation.

But the main fact still stands forth in bold relief that France as the arbiter of the European continent is displaced by Germany, and that, while Europe has no reason to fear a German empire like that of Charles the Fifth, embracing Spain—the offensive assumptions and aggressions of Louis the Fourteenth and the dictatorial *role* of the Bonapartes to Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain are no more to be feared from France, nor even the dashing crusades in behalf of "liberty, equality and fraternity" which distinguished the aggressive fanaticism of the first French republic. In short, with Germany as the arbiter of Europe in the place of France, from the naturally pacific and non-aggressive character of the German people, war will be apt to give way to peace as the prevailing idea of the Continent.

THE CRISIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Never, within the last half century, has a single journal been the messenger of such an immense budget of startling intelligence as the issue of the *Tribune* which we spread before our readers yesterday. The great results which were secured when Napoleon laid down his sword at the feet of King William are declaring themselves with a rapidity at which Europe stands bewildered. In France, the utter ruin of imperialism has come about with a haste only equalled by the quick campaign in which the Germans have beaten the Imperial armies. The defeat at Sedan has been followed in a single day by the complete annihilation of the system of military despotism which has been for half a generation the standing menace of the continent. Paralyzed at first by the disaster, the Ministry, chosen for its supposed strength, seems to have made one feeble effort to conceal the truth, and then vanished. The people, furious with anger at the Government which has failed them in the moment of danger, yet so far as we have now learned without that headlong passion which in former years has stained the revolutions of France, have risen and banished Napoleon from France. They have filled the streets with cries of "*Vive la Republique!*" and "*Decheance!*" to the empire, invaded the Tuileries, torn down the insignia of Napoleon, disarmed the police, suppressed the Senate, dissolved the Corps Legislatif, and borne the imprisoned radical Rochefort in triumph from the gaol to the Hotel de Ville. Soldiers are fraternizing openly with the populace. The National Guard, called out to prevent violence, is unmistakably in sympathy with the popular movement. A revolution has been accomplished, thus far without bloodshed, almost without disorder, and Paris, so much dreaded in political crises, seems to have been actuated singly by a determination to get rid of an incapable despot, and to expel the Germans from the soil of France. We cannot yet feel certain that the republic, proclaimed with so much enthusiasm, is really established, though for the sake of France and civilization in general we earnestly trust that it may be; but the country has yet to pass through humiliations and perhaps to suffer fresh military disasters, and the party under whose rule these misfortunes come must bear the brunt of the popular bitterness.

The great battles at Beaumont and Sedan, which led to these stupendous changes in France, are the subject of a narrative from our special correspondent more complete than any similar account ever transmitted by ocean telegraph to any newspaper in the world. The same correspondent sends us an authentic explanation of the purposes of Count Bismarck in the hour of victory, and tells for the first time what the Prussians mean to do with their triumph. Alsace and Lorraine are not to be separated from France; Prussia does not covet provinces which would never be satisfied or loyal under her domination; but Metz and Strasbourg, the gateways of the empire, are to be held by the victor as pledges of peace. The significance of such a demand we need not point out. With these two fortresses in her hand, Prussia will have France almost at her mercy.

And now comes a rumor from Florence, credible but not perfectly authenticated, that Italy has begun to play her part in the great European transformation, and announced her intention of taking immediate possession of Rome. The completion of Italian and German unity may thus be celebrated together, the coronation of two great nationalities be solemnized with the downfall of the despotic power which has been their persistent enemy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD2t ABOVE CHESNUT.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of STERLING & CO. (successors of the late firm of Sterling & Wildman), for the purpose of carrying on a General Banking Business at the old stand, No. 110 S. THIRD Street.
R. B. STERLING,
W. H. WOOLVERTON.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1. 9 1 6t

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 9 16 5w

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!
HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of
MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS
Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.
Special attention is called to this Company's
GRADUATING POLICY,
An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.
THIS COMPANY ISSUES
All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$600,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,336 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,690
Loans on Collateral Security	82,538
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	50,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME for 1870,	$810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733
TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock.
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732 90
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomer, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$316,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	113,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	99,000 00
80,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
6,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
846,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	846,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,265,270 0 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate	26,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	823,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 90
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	3,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,218 83
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	169,291 14
	$1,934,100 04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, H. Frank Robinson, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ASSETS $200,000
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.
Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.
DIRECTORS.
Spencer Roberts, John Stallman, Albert Ashmead, Joseph Handsburg, William Ashmead, M. D., Abram Rex, Nicholas Rittenhouse, Nathan L. Jones, James F. Langstroth, Charles Weiss, Joseph Boucher, Charles Millman, Charles H. Stokes.
SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smwf3m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 1 P.M.
City of Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 8, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, September 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. ORR, 9 8 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, September 6.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 10, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 10.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 16, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September —.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
1 14 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NOTICE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
The 2 P. M. Express Train to Atlantic City will be discontinued from this date,
Aug. 29, 1870.
9 2 5t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of plasterers belonging to the Plasterers' Protective Union was held last evening at the hall, Eighth and Locust streets. Reports were made, showing the trade to be dull, many of the men having suffered for want of employment.

—The races at Point Breeze Park yesterday were well attended. Lizzie Keller won the 2:35 purse. The trot for the 2:50 purse was not concluded, owing to darkness setting in.

—The sloop Walkinshaw was blown up yesterday afternoon at Point Airy, under the superintendence of Deputy Marshal Eldridge. Several weeks ago the vessel was run into by a Government tug, and was purchased from the owner, after which she was placed on the dry dock at the Navy Yard, with a view of repairing her, but she was found to be unfit for use, and was sold to her former owner for a small sum. He stripped her and let her remain on the dock, and in a short time she was libelled by the crew for wages. Appraisers were appointed to name her value, and they reported that she was not worth anything. Being now on the Marshal's hands, he was notified to remove her from the dry dock, and caused her to be removed to Point Airy, where he was told she would be received. The owner of the Point insisted that she should be removed, and as the quickest way to do it, it was concluded to use one or more torpedoes, and blow her to pieces.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111½.

—Three lives were lost by the Chicago fire.

—The business of the Dead Letter Office is daily on the increase.

—President Grant is to be in Washington on Friday to hold a Cabinet Council.

—As usual, the election in Vermont has resulted in an overwhelming Republican success.

—It is now officially said that the so-called Quaker Indian mission is a great success.

—The Georgia House of Representatives has passed a bill prohibiting whipping as a punishment.

—The period during which spirit-meters must be attached to distilleries has been extended for sixty days from the 7th inst.

—A New York paper states that the President has instructed Secretary Fish to issue a proclamation recognizing the Republic of France.

—Mayor Hall, of New York, yesterday received a despatch from Mayor Arago, of Paris, announcing that France had declared a Republic.

—Acting Attorney-General Talbot has decided that appropriations for public works and for other specific objects are not annual appropriations in the meaning of the law.

—Secretary Cox is anxious to secure the services of gentlemen of humanitarian impulses to act as Indian Agents. The pay is but $1500 per annum, and the Secretary would succeed better in his search if the wages were higher.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

SAW MILL AND PILES OF LUMBER DESTROYED.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in Smith & Harris' calcined plaster manufactory and planing and saw mill, occupying the ground between Coates street and near the Cohocksink creek, and from Beach street to the Delaware avenue.

The firemen, though quickly on the ground, failed to check the flames, and in a short time the mill and its contents were one mass of ruins.

The flames began to make headway among the immense piles of lumber along Delaware avenue, above Coates street, and then, by direction of the Chief, a general fire alarm was struck, bringing out the entire fire department. Canal boats, loaded with lumber, and other vessels lying in the docks near the fire, were hauled out in the stream, and removed to places of safety, while firemen and others were engaged in throwing lumber in the Delaware from piles which had caught, and out of the reach of the streams of water. The huge piles of lumber extended for some distance above Cohocksink creek, on the river front, as well as below Coates street, and between these points the flames raged with great fury, throwing a lurid glare over a large portion of the city, and bringing out in bold relief all the objects in the vicinity.

The active and energetic efforts of the firemen at last checked the spread of the flames, and confined them within the space mentioned above, with the exception of the lumber yard of Taylor & Betts, on the south side of Coates street. The loss of Messrs. Smith & Harris will be very heavy. Their mill was an extensive one, and contained the usual machinery for sawing and planing boards, all of which is, of course, so much damaged as to be valueless. Fortunately, the flames did not reach the engine and boiler-house. What the loss by the destruction of the mill is could not be ascertained definitely, but it will probably exceed $50,000. This firm had on hand a large quantity of worked flooring boards of Carolina pine, the most costly lumber used in the building of houses, and this being piled in a manner to aid in thoroughly seasoning it, the fire had full play, and so far as could be ascertained, destroyed the whole of it. There was other worked lumber which was also destroyed. The firm have an insurance of $8000 on the planing mill in the Farmers' Mutual, of York, Pa.; People's, of Worcester, and Albany, of Albany, N. Y., and $6000 on the plaster mill, in the Charter Oak, United States, of Baltimore, Lycoming Mutual, Buffalo City. The lumber is understood to be only partially insured.

On the south of the mill and of the lumber of Smith & Harris, the firm of Taylor & Betts are heavy sufferers; also the firm of Taylor & Son, adjoining. Considerable of the lumber belonging to both was destroyed, it being impossible, by reason of the intense heat, to save much of it. The estimate is that the two firms had a stock valued at from $75,000 to $100,000. They were reported to be partially insured. Some of the lumber of Messrs. Patterson & Lippincott was burned, but their loss will not exceed four or five thousand dollars, and is covered by insurance. The lumber of Norcross & Scheetz and of Collins & Co. was damaged. Their loss, however, could not be ascertained. It was fortunate that the fire did not cross Cohocksink creek, as there are large piles of lumber on the other side, which at one time were in great danger. The mill property was owned by Mr. Thomas H. Powers, of the firm of Powers & Weightman.

Two schooners, lying at Patterson & Lippincott's wharf, took fire, and had to be towed into the stream to prevent their destruction. A brick office was being erected near the planing mill, and so quickly did the flames spread that the workmen had to pick up their tools and run to escape. The fire ground was kept in most excellent order by the police, under the direction of Mayor Fox and the Chief, who were early at the scene of the conflagration, and the firemen and the police worked harmoniously together.

As the Western and Fairmount Engine Companies were proceeding to the fire they got to racing, and when they halted a row occurred among the adherents of the two companies. Brickbats, horns, and spanners were freely used, and one man was seriously cut about the head. Two men named Kane and Magnire were arrested and taken before Alderman Cahill, who held them in $500 bail each to answer.

A man went into the office of Messrs. Smith & Harris, and put on a fine overcoat belonging to one of the members of the firm, and started to walk off with it. He was arrested.

A member of the Marion Hose Company was run over and seriously injured by the steamer of the Delaware Engine Company.

When the lumber was thrown into the docks from the piles, some river thieves in boats attempted to steal and tow it off. The harbor police, under Lieutenant Smith, were sent to protect the property.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW FRENCH REPUBLIC—THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON PARIS—DR. RUSSELL'S ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER OF NAPOLEON.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Gambetta, Secretary of the Interior, has given orders to closely watch the Count de Newiercke, former superintendent of the museum of the Louvre until are produced all the missing paintings which have been stolen from time to time under his administration.

Orders have been given for the arrest of M. Pietri, late prefect of police, who is suspected of a determination to oppose the authorities. Seals have been placed on the cabinet of Marshal Vaillant, minister of the Imperial household. The Marshal and his secretary left last night.

The following dispatch is official:

ST. MENEHOULD, Sept. 5.—McMahon's army really numbered 120,000 men, and it is extirpated. The transportation to Germany of the prisoners of war, including several generals, has commenced. The advance of the enemy on Paris continues.

The sub-prefect of Mulhouse telegraphs to Paris that the enemy are at several points in that neighborhood, and volunteers are hastening out to meet them.

The *Gaulois* says the report that Jules Favre has gone to the headquarters of the King of Prussia seems confirmed by the fact that he did not appear yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The great French cities accept the republic joyfully. Decrees absolving citizens from their oaths to support the Empire and abolishing stamp duties on newspapers have been issued.

All the officers of Paris have been appointed and installed, and a large number of prefects of departments have been appointed.

Victor Hugo, who has arrived here with his sons, receives ovations wherever he appears. He made a short address last night, exhorting the people to keep calm and offer determined resistance to the enemy.

The Princess Mathilde was arrested yesterday at Puys, in Normandy, and was conducted to Dieppe, where she is under guard. Her baggage, consisting of sixty-two trunks, has been retained for examination.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation to the army:

When a general comprises his command he is relieved. When the government puts in peril, by its own weakness, public safety, it is retained. This is just what France is doing in abolishing the dynasty, responsible for all our misfortunes. She has done boldly, in the face of all the world, this great act of justice. She executes the decree under which all your conscripts have been summoned, and in the same act secures public safety. To save itself the nation needs now but to rise en masse, and henceforth to count on two things only—its own resolution, which is invincible, and your heroism, which has never had an equal, and which, in the midst of unmerited reverses, has astonished the world.

Rally around that glorious symbol which eighty years ago drove back all Europe before us. To-day, as at that time, the name republic signifies the intimate union of the army and the people for defence of the country.

Signed by the Ministers.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—[Special to New York World.]—There were no disturbances to-day, except a deplorable one in the vicinity of Clingancourt, where George Augustus Sala, Paris correspondent of the London Telgraph, on his way to make a tour of the fortifications, was mistaken for a Prussian spy, set upon by the populace and nearly killed before he could be rescued.

The first act of Favre, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was to send a dispatch to the United States government, asking the moral support, sympathy and goodwill of the first republic of the new world, in the name of Washington and Lafayette, to the first republic of the old world.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is announced to-day that Bismarck has declared that Germany does not want Alsace or Lorraine, but only the destruction of the fortifications of Strasburg and the French Rhine frontier, a small war indemnity, and a reduction of the French army. It is reported that France is prepared to offer the abolition of all standing armies on both sides of the Rhine, except for garrison purposes.

EONDON, Sept. 6.

Dr. Russell writes to the Times from Sedan on September 3: When the Emperor, who had passed the weary hours of the night, looked out in the early morning, he beheld a forest of steel and iron on valley and hill-tops, batteries posted on every eminence, cavalry on all the plains, and as far as his eye could reach hosts of embattled Germans, and his decision was taken at last. Attended by a few of his staff on horseback, his Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan in a brougham. Count Bismarck was in bed in his quarters at Donchery, when an officer rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him and to see the King.

Count Bismarck rose and dressed himself, you may be sure, in white peaked cap with yellow band, dark uniform coat with metal buttons and yellow facings, and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the carriage on the outside of the town. I was away on the field and therefore cannot, of my own personal knowledge, state what occurred. As His Majesty alighted I hear that Bismarck uncovered his head and stood cap in hand, and on a sign and request from the Emperor replaced it.

The Count replied: "Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master."

There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred, a few hundred yards outside the squalid town of Donchery, a humble cottage of a hand-loom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Count Bismarck led the way and entered it. The room was not inviting, and the great Count walked up stairs. The apartment was filled with a hand-loom and appliances for weaving. Seeing which, he descended and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out of the cottage, and the Emperor sat down on one and Count Bismarck took the other and placed it on his Majesty's right side. The officers in attendance on their fallen master lay down some distance away upon a small plot of grass in front of the cottage. The conversation was a strange one. Bismarck has repeated it freely, or the principal parts of it. No doubt it will soon be known. The great point to be gained was peace, but as far as his Imperial Majesty was concerned, no assurance of it could be obtained by Count Bismarck.

The Emperor stated that he had no power; could not negotiate peace, could not give orders to the army, or to Marshal Bazaine. The Empress was Regent of France, and on her Ministers must devolve the negotiations. So Count Bismarck thereupon remarked that it was of no avail to hold further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and that it would be of no use to see the King. The Emperor desired to see the King in person, but Bismarck declared it was not possible to accede to his Majesty's desire until the capitulation had been signed. Then, as the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and as the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, he ended it, and the interview terminated. Count Bismarck went to seek the King, and the Emperor withdrew to consult with his officers."

At 11.30, articles of capitulation were agreed on by General Wimpfen and General Von Motlke, and I believe Count Bismarck took part in the deliberation. The terms were that the garrison and army of Sedan were to surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent into Germany. The officers to be liberated on parole not to serve again during the war and all horses, guns and munitions of war to be given up. The Emperor's detention in Germany was understood to be part of the stipulation.

About two o'clock the King, with his body-guard and an escort of cuirassiers, attended by the Crown Prince and staff of general officers, proceeded to a chateau outside of Sedan, and received the Emperor, who came with his personal followers and staff, in charge of an escort, which was ranged on the other side of the avenue, facing the cuirassiers. The King and his captive retired into a glass house of one of the saloons on the drawing-room floor, and they could be seen by the staff outside engaged in earnest dialogue. After this interview with the King, the Emperor had a few moments' conversation with the Crown Prince, during which he was much agitated when alluding to the manner of the King.

At such a moment, even to him, the horses were worthy of the Imperial stables. The postillions were smart, as if on the Bois, or en route for St. Cloud on a wet day. They and the two who sat behind wore long water-proof cloaks, glazed hats and the Imperial cockade. As the brougham was stopped for a moment my courier caught sight of his Majesty's face. What a change, he says, since Prince Napoleon lodged in my house, in London, before he went to live in King street. He had his moustache, which had the well-known point and waxed ends, but there was none of the nervous twitching, and the emotion which shook him for a moment when he was speaking to the Crown Prince yesterday of the King's manner had passed away. Then he brushed tears from his eyes with the gloves he had in one hand, and was overcome for several seconds.

After the brougham came a char-a-banc, with Normandy percherons, filled with Prussian officers, mostly choked with hoods drawn over their kepis and capes. Among the latter were General Boyer and the Prince of Lemoirs, who are appointed to wait on his Majesty. Some ten or eleven Imperial carriages, char-a-banc fourgons, with superb horses and filled with officers, followed; then some French officers on horses, and after a long string of saddle horses, ridden by grooms, sixty or more in number, the rear being closed by troops of black horse, trenchmen and women, who stood out in the rain, and certainly did not venture to show any sympathy or sorrow, if they felt any. The only sound was the tramp of horses and the inopportune jingling of the bells of the char-a-banc and horses, but now and then choruses were singing, the Wurtemburgers trudging through the mud, celebrating the victory, in which, so far as they are concerned, they had doubtless with regret little to do.

His great anxiety seemed to be not to be exhibited to his own soldiers. The result was, however, that His Majesty, wishing to avoid one mischief, was exposed to great humiliation, for his course had to be altered to avoid Sedan, and thus he had to pass through the lines of the Prussian army.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Adventures of a Prussian Patrol.

The *Times'* correspondent with the headquarters of the Second Army of Prussia relates the following: "An officer of a regiment of Hussars was sent patrolling with three men and a non-commissioned officer. He started from Saargemund and arrived at Puttlange, where he halted some hours. He started at half-past 4 in the morning and rode to Arrancourt, where he was fired at by the peasantry; thence he proceeded to Vetermont, where he found a mass of the peasantry armed with muskets, and with the burgomaster or mayor of the place at their head, barring the principal street. He instantly charged, and, seizing the burgomaster, declared that he would blow his brains out if he was fired on. This, therefore, checked the aggressive movement, and, tying him to his saddle, he trotted through in safety. Then, after having cleared the town, he released his unwilling hostage and galloped on to St. Epreve, where he came upon the baggage and rear guard of the enemy. He then, having ascertained their exact position, made a long *detour* and returned to Landroff alone, his escort being quite done up, and he having been sixteen hours on the same horse, without once halting to bait. I saw the animal in question, an Irish horse, and, as may be gathered from its performances, one that a soldier might trust his life to.

What a Dragoon Officer Did.

A young dragoon officer, who, though young in years, is making his third campaign, was ordered to make a reconnoissance from Faljuemont towards Pange. He had fifteen men with him. When near the latter place he fell in with a French patrol, commanded by an officer. He instantly charged, and captured four men, killing two. The officer, however, escaped. He left his prisoners in charge of ten men, and proceeded with five towards the place he was ordered to go. Seeing a bivouac fire in front of him, he made a *detour* of some miles, over some high wooded mountains that lay on his left flank, and getting round it was proceeding, when, to his amazement, he found there was another in front of him, and shortly afterwards two more sprang up on either side, so that he was completely in a trap. Concealing himself in a wood, he waited till the dawn of day. While they were in this position he heard the rumble of a baggage train, and, creeping up to the road, discovered that it was the baggage of Marshal Bazaine, thus finding out for his commanding officer the name of the division that was in front of him. On day breaking, he got back safely to where he had left the remainder of his escort, and returned with his prisoners to camp, having accomplished sixty English miles, over the most difficult passes, at a stretch.

A Thirsty Vivandiere.

The way from Saarbruck to Forbach, writes a correspondent, was on foot through the pouring rain and in the midst of the military train. I had fortunately provided myself with some brandy and cigars, and with these acceptables I managed to bribe a thirsty vivandiere to let me sit by her side. Some of my readers will perhaps smile at this and think it improbable that a vivandiere can be thirsty. I beg to assure them that for the matter of that it would have been better for her not to have filled that post, for every drop and part of a drop that was transportable has vanished. Nor was she as fair and engaging as these creatures are generally supposed to be. She was quite as old as her cart, and that, I am sure, had passed the half-century. Unhappily, it was by no means as tough as she, for when, after a block in the road, she put her horse in a trot, the playful animal threw up his heels, separated by that simple act the two front wheels, and walked off quietly, leaving us in a slanting and exceedingly ridiculous position. I immediately took up my properties with dignified silence, and left her to the laughter which her position occasioned.

Terrible Affair—A Suspected Prussian Burned Alive.

A fearful affair is recorded by the *Gazette de France*. M. de Monier, a young man of about thirty, living at the Chateau de Bretange, near Mareuil, not many miles from Perigaud, went with a few friends to the fair at the neighboring village of Haute Faye. Some of the ruffians, who are to be found, it seems, in French villages as well as in large French towns, began with taunting them with being "fine gentlemen," able to buy substitutes and sent by deputy. M. de Monier foolishly stopped to argue, and disclaimed any intention of not joining the army, holding that those who did not do their duty just now belonged to the class who shouted "Vive la Prusse!" The words were hardly out of his mouth when the leader of the roughs exclaimed, "Hear him, he is shouting 'Vive la Prusse!'" The unfortunate young man was immediately set upon, kicked, cuffed, and beaten—dragged to a dried-up pond in the middle of the fair—straw and brushwood were piled over him, and he was burnt alive!

A French Guerilla System.

We should regret, says the Brussels *Nord*, to see the populations of Alsace and Lorraine follow literally the counsels of the *Patrie*. Our peasants, says that journal on the subject of the last proclamation of the King of Prussia, do not require the permission of King William to repulse the foreign invasion, and we specially recommend the Uhlans to them. Every time that they encounter these robbers separately let them be struck down without mercy. Fear will render the Prussian scouts less enterprising, and the enemy will be plunged into uncertainty with respect to our movements, which circumstance cannot but be advantageous to the French. Courage, then! Let these bold horsemen know that behind every bush, at the bottom of every hollow, death lies in wait for them, and our peasants, at the same time that they withdraw themselves from the enemy's depredations, will contribute to the deliverance of the country.

Count Bismarck on French Tactics.

Count Bismarck's report of the victories of Saarbruck and Woerth concludes thus:—"The French will concentrate their armies towards their rear, and the decisive battle will therefore have to be fought in the interior of France. But the inhumanity and incendiarism of their warfare in setting fire to an open town like Saarbruck before relinquishing it, cries to Heaven still more than the aim of their warlike expedition, which was nothing but the forcible spoliation of our peaceable fatherland, and Heaven will punish them by the arm of our warriors, inflamed to increased indignation and wrath by this act of violence."

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Caught in a Threshing Machine and Burned to Death.

At about 5 P. M. on Friday, the 3d instant, the farming tenant on the land of the heirs of H. M. Pollock, deceased, four miles north of Midway, Washington county, was engaged with a gang of hands and a threshing machine in the barn, taking out the crops. One of the attendants, John Reed, noticed the machinery to be on fire, and in his efforts to reach the same his legs become entangled with the revolving cylinder, and every attempt to relieve him entirely failed, until he was completely enveloped in the flames. His cries for assistance, and that "he was burning to death," were appalling; but all efforts failed, and the unfortunate man and the barn and all the contents were consumed by the devouring element. Meanwhile the fire extended to the mansion house, and owing to the terror and confusion, it was also destroyed, while but little of the furniture was saved. Mr. Reed was quite a young, unmarried man, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was highly esteemed for his modest bearing and Christian graces. The stricken family have the sincerest sympathy of all the community.—*Pittsburg Commercial, Sept. 5.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:32 | MOON SETS..... 2:58
SUN SETS..... 6:23 | HIGH WATER..... ..

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Havre	New York	Aug. 23
Italy	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Etna	Liverpool	Boston via H.	Aug. 27
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Erin	Havre	New York	Aug. 27
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27

FOR EUROPE.

Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 7
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Sept. 8
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 9
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Sept. 16
Geo. Washton	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 10
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 10
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Ier, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Ital. brig Pacifico, Savarese, Tarragona, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig B. Young, Joy, Gloucester, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Chloe, Lee, Portland, J. Rommell, Jr., & Bro.
Schr M. E. Long, Hardy, Boston, do.
Schr Charles E. Smith, Hanson, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Ann Virginia, Taylor, Washton, do.
Schr Polar Star, Murphy, do. do.
Schr Eva Adele, Eaton, Belfast, do.
Schr Nellie C. Paine, Wiley, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. E. J. Moses and child, J. Cosps, C. Kauffman, Philip Carroll, Henry Stanley, R. McKenzie, Taylor Cowan, D. Woodruff, A. McCohn, H. Hoffman.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. steam yacht Ann, from Nassau, for repairs.

Schr Alice B. Gardner, Turner, 7 days from Dresden, with ice to Johnson & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

☞ Brig Adeline Richardson, at this port on Monday from Kennebec River, is consigned (vessel) to Lennox & Burgess—not as before.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 6.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 6.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

M. F. Hannegan, Moonlight Rover, Otranto, Jas. Hand, Fremont, San Jacinto, C. A. Silliman, and Clinton, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 7. — The Zouave, Alpha, and McWilliams, with coal, for New York, left last evening. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 7.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Harry and Carrie, and Charles L. Uler, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

E. D. Kennedy, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

John Dubois, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.

Edward Worth, with lumber to Henry Baker.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 6—11 A. M. — Passed in this morning, a brig, name unknown.

In harbor, brig Fogerheim, from Havana; a brig bound out, seven schooners, and steamer Granite State. Wind northeast.

4 P M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports that the bark Liverpool, from Brunswick, Ga., passed in yesterday.

Went to sea to-day, brig Fearless; also passed out, schr Sybil. Beating in this P. M., a light bark and three schooners. In harbor, brig Forgerheim and five schooners.

Wind N. E. Thermometer, 79.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Dunlevy, hence via Mobile, at Liverpool yesterday.

Steamer Manhattan, Forsyth, from Liverpool 24th ult., at New York yesterday.

Steamer General Sedgwick, Nichols, at Key West 3d inst. from Galveston, and sailed for New York.

Steamer Catharine Whiting, Howes, sailed from Galveston 3d inst. for New York.

Steamer Crescent City, Norton, at New Orleans 4th inst. from New York.

Steamer General Meade, Sampson, sailed from New Orleans 4th inst. for New York.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Br. bark Atlas, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 3d inst.

Barkentine Mary McKee, Nicholson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 30th ult.

Brig J. Lane, Saute, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Brig C. V. Williams, hence, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

Brig Eugenia, Larrabee, hence, at Malaga 17th ult. via Corunna.

Schr John Crocker, hence, arrived at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, hence, at Newport 5th instant.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 5th inst.

Schr Lizzie, Frambes, hence for Haverhill, at Newburyport 4th inst.

Schr Transit, Rackett, hence, at Gloucester 5th instant.

Schrs Rhodella Blew, M. D. Cranmer, C. S. Edwards, H. B McCauley, and Hannah Little, sailed from Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schrs B. F. Reeves, Z. Steelman, and Ephraim and Anna, sailed from Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schr Granite State, Burgess, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 5th inst.

Schrs Boston, Nickerson; W. A. Crocker, Baxter; R. W. Tull, Robbins; and Louisa Frazier, Steelman, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schrs J. W. Hine, Hine, hence for New Haven, and George Hotchkiss, Rackett, hence for Pawtucket, at New York 5th inst.

Schr Lillie Dale, Smith, and Thomas P. Seth, Lambert hence, at Alexandria 7th inst.

Schrs J. Broomall, Douglass; J. W. Bartlett, Bartlett; and F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Henry A. Taber, Bowman, hence, at New Bedford 3d inst.

Schrs Hattie Holmes, Holmes, and Nightingale, Beebe, from Providence; Young Teaser, Slocum, fm Bristol; and Juliet Z. Kenyon, Chester, from Portland, all for Philadelphia, at New York 5th inst.

Schr C. P. Stickney, Matthews, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 3d inst.

Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, and Marietta Tilton, Pritzinger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 4th instant.

Schrs A. T. Conn, Springer; H. Hand, Norton; W. H. Doughten, Tatem; and William Tice, Tice, hence, at Danvers 1st inst.

Schr Althea, Smith, hence, at Newburyport 4th instant.

Schr White Swan, Collins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 4th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Bark J. G. Hall, for Philadelphia, put back to Liverpool, 6th inst., damaged by a collision, and will go into dock.

Passengers in the steamer Roman, arrived at this port on Monday from Boston:—Messrs. George H. Willis, D. B. Campbell, R. W. Mason, C. H. Mason, C. W. Fifield and wife; P. F. Burk, wife, and child; J. H. Rogers and wife; J. R. Callender; W. H. Sterling; B. Blanchard; Smith; Hewes; Litzinberg; G. F. Roberts and lady; C. Eedes; L. R. Vaughan and party of five; J. W. Schell; Dr. Dyer, wife, nurse, and child; Mrs. G. W. Ned; Misses B. A. Conway; M. B. Conway; Willdin; Mrs S. A. Reynolds.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It is reported that the Dolphin, on Long Bed, Sassafras Point, which was recently carried away by some passing vessel, is to be immediately replaced.

The first-class iron Can Buoy, No. 3, off the southern extremity of "Pollock Broken Point" Shoal, is reported missing, but it will be replaced as soon as practicable.

The three new lighthouses in Providence river, for which an appropriation of $20,000 was recently made by Congress, are to be commenced this fall. Their position will, it is said, be as follows:—One on Pumham, one on Fuller's Rocks, and the other on Sassafras Point.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12 30, 2:30, 5 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6 46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8:00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

9 40 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3 15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

4:00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May Saturdays only.

5 45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue

8 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. At

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL, To be given by the MÆNNERCHOR, SÆNGERBUND, JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR, AND HARMONIE, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1870. AT WISSAHICKON PARK. GRAND CONCERT. FIREWORKS BY PROF. JACKSON. MASQUERADE PROCESSION.

Tickets, $1, admitting one gent

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

THE French are still consoling themselves in a military sense with the stubborn resistance which their forts and fortified towns have made to the invaders. They have also a reasonable prospect that Paris may withstand a siege for some weeks; and if one month's time can be gained, it is possible that bad roads and bad weather may seriously derange the plans of the invaders. Immense preparations have been made in the capital for the impending emergency. Louis Philippe lavished millions on the construction of the defensive walls. Napoleon spent immense sums in strengthening them. Trochu has been busily engaged for many days in having cannon mounted and in organizing their defenders. And now hundreds of thousands of Republicans, who will be assisted by the remnants of the regular armies, avow a determination to protect these ramparts to the last. The Prussians will, therefore, find the capture of Paris a more difficult task than any of the feats they have already accomplished; and if they attempt it the lustre of their arms may at last be dimmed at the very moment when they seem to be on the eve of a final and overwhelming triumph. Sieges are proverbially slow and uncertain operations, and it will be extremely hazardous for the invaders to waste much time, at this season of the year, in the heart of a hostile country.

It is to be hoped that out of these uncertainties a treaty of peace may be developed. The Germans have done enough to prove their superior prowess, and if they drive France to desperation the most extraordinary new complications may arise. The true interests of both countries demand peace, for a prolonged war may endanger alike the newly created republic and the newly established German unity. If King William asks only guarantees against a renewal of hostilities, France had far better grant them than prolong a desperate contest. She will lose less by surrendering her frontier fortresses and her fleet than by having her country ravaged and her industry paralyzed. The invaders have done a more useful thing for her than for themselves, in destroying the empire, but even the republic may be a questionable boon if it is to be forced to prolong a desperate struggle, and if it is to begin a war of propagandism like that instituted at the close of the last century.

It is said that one of the members of the new Provisional Government has already proffered the olive branch to the invaders, and the wisdom of such a course can scarcely be doubted. If negotiations are set on foot, we hope they may be met in a liberal spirit, and that all the hot-headed republican leaders will be induced to favor a peaceful policy. The true course will be to let the quarrels of the empire perish with the empire itself, to regard the acquisition of political freedom as a compensation for the loss of military glory, and to rear up in peace a mighty and perpetual republic on the foundation unexpectedly established in war. If French liberty and German unity can be placed on an immutable basis without further bloodshed, the conflict will close to the mutual advantage of both parties.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR THE NEW REPUBLIC.

IT IS said that the first act of Jules Favre, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was "to send a despatch to the United States Government, asking the moral support, sympathy, and good-will of the first Republic of the New World, in the names of Washington and Lafayette, to the first Republic of the Old World." Whatever may be done by the authorities, there will be a hearty response to this request by a large portion of the American people. They have sympathised with Germany in her resistance to the wicked war which Napoleon thrust upon her, but now that he is righteously punished for his folly and his crimes, they would be sorry to see the cup of French bitterness unnecessarily filled to overflowing. The new republic is called into existence at a time when the incapacity of the late rulers is as palpable as their wickedness. The nation has learned that the wise man who was supposed to know so much more about government than his fellow-mortals that he was entrusted with supreme power was as foolish as he was villainous. The imperial favorites prove totally incapable of directing the whirlwind they have raised. With all the resources of the nation at their disposal, they have not known how to employ them, and absolute control of the sword and purse of forty millions of brave and intelligent people has not enabled them to avert the most disgraceful defeats, or to protect the most important portion of French territory from invasion. It is at a time when Imperialism is a confessed failure, when Palikao goes off to join the Bonapartes in skulking in foreign lands, when the Senate, composed of Napoleonic pimps, has no words of advice or consolation to offer, when the majority of the old Corps Legislatif is still too much enthralled by the tyrant who has brought ruin upon France to cordially join in his denunciation, and when the reverberations of the cannon of the invaders can be heard in the capital, that France goes back to first principles and seeks new strength in a truly popular Government. If republicanism fails under such circumstances, it will at least do no worse that the vile system it has supplanted, but if it can endure and triumph in spite of the burdens imposed by the blunders and crimes of the Empire, it will establish an irresistible claim upon the gratitude and confidence of France and the admiration of the world.

Assailed by internal as well as external foes, it will require herculean efforts and wonderful wisdom in the new government to maintain its existence and to perform satisfactorily the difficult duties which it has assumed. But these very dangers will add to the glory of a genuine success; and if American sympathy can help Trochu and his associates to surmount them, he should have it. Germany can achieve all her avowed objects in arming against Napoleon, and France at the same time can build up a prosperous and permanent Republic, without either nation crossing the path of the other; and we hope that German and French statesmen will be prompt to discover and recognize this fact.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

THE Republican party of Missouri, following the bad example set by Tennessee and Virginia, formally divided into two factions at the State Convention held at Jefferson City last week, by nominating two distinct State tickets, from Governor down to Attorney-General. The main difference in principle between these organizations is in regard to the repeal of the laws disfranchising Rebels—the members of the present State Government opposing such a repeal, while the new lights, who are under the leadership of Carl Schurz and B. Gratz Brown, favor the destruction of political disabilities. Personal quarrels, however, are probably the real foundation of the difficulty, and it is to be feared that the jealousies of the big little men whom the Republicans have endowed with power will soon remand Missouri back to Democratic management. One by one the old slaveholding Commonwealths are passing under the control of their former masters, and if the Republicans within their limits do not speedily learn wisdom and mutual forbearance, they will be shorn of every semblance of power. The nation cannot quarter armies among them, or pass special acts of Congress, hereafter, to enable them to carry their elections, and if they fritter away their strength they must bear the penalty of a succession of Democratic or Conservative victories.

The loss of Missouri, through these stupid dissensions, will be especially unfortunate. She has greatly advanced in wealth and population despite the devastations perpetrated during the war, and she bids fair to become one of the most productive and powerful States in the Union. No other slaveholding Commonwealth has recuperated so rapidly, and if wise and honest Republican rule had been assured to her for a few years longer she would have gained a firm footing on the high road of prosperity, while her own political future would have been relieved of harassing anxieties. What the Democrats or Conservatives will do with her remains to be seen, but if we are to judge by the governments they have maintained in the Border States of Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, progress and prosperity will receive a severe check in Missouri when the men who tried to force her into rebellion resume the reins of power.

It is alleged that the Democrats of Missouri do not intend to nominate a distinct ticket this fall, and they are expected to support the "liberal" Republican nominees. The result of such combinations is plainly foreshadowed in the present political condition of Tennessee. This year the Conservatives may be content with a division of their adversaries. Hereafter they will conquer both wings of the Republican party in detail.

MURDER RAMPANT IN NEW YORK.

THE New York *Times* publishes a list of thirty-six homicides committed in New York city during the months of June, July, and August, and it states that a large number of victims of felonious assaults perpetrated during the same period remain in a precarious condition, at least one hundred persons having been dangerously wounded. There was no lack of variety in the motives which prompted these crimes, or in the murderous weapons used. Husbands killed their wives, mothers killed their children, thieves killed their companions as well as men they had robbed. Medical malpractice swelled the long list. One woman was kicked to death, others were beaten to death, and one died from injuries inflicted by being thrown out of a window. Some men were fatally stabbed with long knives, some with jack-knives, and one with a pen-knife. One man was killed by a blow from an axe, one by a blow from a broomstick, one by a paving-stone, one by a bayonet, and a number by pistol-shot and gun-shot wounds. Some of the murderers were boys, some were women, and some were "politicians." To crown the long catalogue, the Nathan murder made sufficient sensation to even startle a community which habitually regards the sacrifice of human life as an everyday occurrence.

The most remarkable part of the story is that while more than four hundred felonious assaults were committed during this period, resulting in the infliction of dangerous wounds on more than one hundred persons, and the death of thirty-six victims, not one of the criminals has been brought to trial! In some cases the guilty parties have been arrested, but a number of them have been released on bail, and all who can muster a small modicum of personal or political influence confidently expect to escape punishment. The present method of administering justice in New York city has no terror for evil-doers, and it is only a matter of astonishment that her inefficient courts have not made crime even more rampant than it is shown to be by her frightful record of violent deaths.

We "order these things differently" in Philadelphia. Although there is room for improvement here in many directions, notorious murderers have but a short shrift, and deadly assaults are usually severely punished. We should be warned in time, however, by the sad example of New York, if we do not wish to sink to her low estate. She began her downward career by putting pot-house politicians on the bench, and by tolerating complicity between her officers of justice and her abandoned villains. Recent developments indicate that the last-named danger is becoming imminent here, and if it is not checked Philadelphia may fall into as deep an abyss as that in which New York is engulfed.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS of New York are growing restive under the insults heaped upon them in some of the discussions of war topics by leading Democratic journals and especially by the New York *World*. In view of the fact, too, that while their Fatherland was winning new glories, their political brethren of the Celtic persuasion were devoutly praying for the triumph of France, they do not feel strongly disposed to vote for the usual number of Irish-American nominees. In this entanglement the New York Republicans are beginning to see a chance for recovering a portion of their lost strength. They drove off many of their German allies by the Excise law, but they may recruit their shattered forces now, if the breach between the Celts and the Saxons is not speedily healed.

KING WILLIAM'S memorable despatch announcing Napoleon's surrender has given a new phrase to the language. Hereafter the conqueror in politics or war can announce the fate of his adversary by politely saying, "I will appoint his residence."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870.

All persons claiming to have been elected members of the

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Will assemble at

1105 CHESTNUT STREET,

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 8, at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ENEASS,
President *pro tem.*

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HORN, Secretaries. 9 7 3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR:—I find in the papers of to-day what purports to be a resolution passed by a number of gentlemen claiming to be the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee), with your name signed as chairman.

I am surprised at this, after the last conversation you had with me. I now desire it distinctly understood that you are not the Chairman of the Committee (although a member of it), and that none of the gentlemen, who sign with you, are upon it, and cannot be recognized as such by me.

Truly yours,

1t JOHN COVODE.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

[4 15tfdp

☞ FRUIT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION,

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Sept. 13 to 16, 1870.

PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.

A GRAND DISPLAY IS ANTICIPATED. 9 7 5t

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

The Delegates elected to revise the rules of the Union Republican Party will assemble at the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE on MONDAY next, September 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HORN, Secretaries. 9 6 5t

☞ TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.—A MEETING of the REGULAR REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will be held THIS EVENING at S. W. corner of FIFTEENTH and FEDERAL. By order of the Committee.

1t* R. BARBER, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, located NINTH Street, south of LOCUST.—The Committee to distribute free tickets to medical students for the lectures of the University, which commence October 1, will receive applications until October 15. The application must be made in writing, with evidence of inability to pay full fees and of good moral character. The names of the gratuitous students will not be disclosed. Apply to or address W. PAINE DEAN, M. D., University Building, for free medical attention, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 12 to 2 o'clock. 8 27 smw9t

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 409 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Important from Cuba.

Defeat of the Rebels.

The Canadian Fisheries.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CUBA.

Forty Insurgents Killed.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Arrived, the brig Havana, from New York.

The *Acesta* reports the killing of forty insurgents in the Carnava region. General Cana is reported to have surrendered in form. There is much hunger and misery among the insurgents.

FROM THE DOMINION.

German Mass Meeting.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 7.—A mass meeting attended by nearly the entire male German population of this city was held last night to express sympathy with Germany in the war, and to adopt means of collecting and forwarding money for the support of widows and orphans. $2000 was subscribed on the spot.

The Cod Fisheries

QUEBEC, Sept. 5.—Sir Edward Thornton leaves here to-day for Washington. The Gaspe fishermen this season have made immense hauls of cod. The lowest sum made per man is said to be $450. This result is attributed to the enforcement of the Canadian Fishing law.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The

Republican State Convention

met at Saratoga at noon to-day. George William Curtis was made temporary chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FINEST IN FIT, FINISH, AND FASHION.

FALL OVERCOATS

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, September 5, 1870, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

DANIEL SMITH, JR., HENRY LEWIS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
THOMAS ROBINS, DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JOHN DEVEREUX, FRANKLIN A. COMLY,
THOMAS SMITH,

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, JR., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

9 7 7t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

9 6 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

For the Beginning

Of the Early Fall.

TAKE NOTICE, GENTLEMEN!
GENTLEMEN'S SEPTEMBER CLOTHES.

Extensive preparations, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's Light Fall Suits.
Lower prices, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's raiment to order.
Great Bargains, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's Gossamer Overcoats.
Greater Inducements, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's Satisfaction Assured.
Come and examine, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen can't fail to be pleased.
See the new goods, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen cordially invited.
Immense variety, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's Complete outfit.

We are ready now with the most
Abundant preparations for our
Immense Fall Trade.
Vast stock of fine
Ready-made Clothes.
We are prepared as amply in our Great Custom Department, to fill every want of man or boy, with every variety of goods, and unsurpassed choice of style and cut.

COME AND SEE THE

GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.

EXTRA FINE

New Mess Mackerel.

Mess Sea Shad.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street,

1t4p Below Chesnut.

JEWELRY ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. **1124**

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

(FOUR DOORS FROM TWELFTH ST.,)

WILL OFFER

AT LOW RATES,

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY,

To arrive per steamer Java.

FULL SETS

LOCKETS, **NECKLETS**

EAR-RINGS,

Purchased in Europe under the depressing influences of the war at [9 8 smw3trp

GREAT BARGAINS.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

Have largely increased their stock of

DIAMONDS

AND

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, OPALS AND CAMEOS,

In Mountings of Exquisite Style, carefully prepar by the most Skillful Workmen.

They also call particular attention to

NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY

IN ROMAN GOLD, TURQUOISE, | GOLD AND ENAMEL, BLACK ONYX,

BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. [8 5 fmwtfrp

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES

AT

Gold Prices,

EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH PLATES ONLY.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 8 25 wfm4 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT Episcopal Academy, BERLIN, New Jersey. 9 7 10t*

DRY GOODS.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

IS DAILY OPENING

Silks, Dress Goods,

Shawls, Cloths, Etc.

A desirable line of FINE BLACK SILKS, purchased previous to the war in Europe, at LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

SILK CLOAKING VELVETS,

Of the best makes, real Lyons Goods, for sale at last season's prices.

SERGES FOR SUITS,

Of the new cloth colors—Navy Blue, Dark Green, Garnets, Brown and Plum.

VERY RICH CLOTH PLAID SERGES.
ONE CASE SILK-CORDED POPLINS, $1 25.
ONE CASE VERY HEAVY GOODS $1 75.
PLAIN SILK POPLINS, beautiful shades.
PLAID SERGES AND POPLINS.
BRIGHT PLAIDS, for Children.
CLOTH COLOR ALL-WOOL POPLINS.
ALL-WOOL REPS AND POPLINS, all shades.
DOUBLE WARP BLACK ALPACAS
PURE MOHAIRS, BLACKS AND COLORS.
THE BEST MAKES OF ALPACAS and MOHAIRS.
NEW STYLES OF STRIPE and PLAID BLANKET SHAWLS.
OPEN CENTRE SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.
FILLED CENTRE SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL,

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9 5 mwf3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,

IS NOW OPENING

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL THE [9 6 3t

New Styles and Textures.

CHENEY BROTHERS'

American Gros Grain

BLACK SILKS,

$2·00 A YARD,

FOR SALE BY

BESSON & SON,

Mourning Dry Goods House,

No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,

9 6 8tdp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 6 21 mwf

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL

AND

Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"

OR THE

Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley. As the company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
8 26 1m) AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

$5·50.

LARGE NUT

White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S

COAL DEPOT,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,

9 2 1map PHILADELPHIA.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75 Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

7 20 mwf3p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1870.

Salivary Vengeance.

I do not object to the word nigger when it is used in an inoffensive sense. I have a prejudice in favor of white, as a complexion, but I had just as lief be black as white, were it not for my respect for the prejudice! "Nigger" has a good, healthy, chunky sound. There is plenty of it, and the consonants pleasantly fill the mouth which utters them. "Nigger," however, has come to be thought vulgar, and I therefore throw myself back on "colored person." A "smashed pearl"—I am speaking, under a poetical figure, of the same thing—has just as much right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as I have. Hence I am glad to see him in the city horse-car. I welcome him beside me in church. I will not hear of his being set apart, in the theatre, in a private cattle pen called "The Niggers' Heaven." He is my equal, or capable of becoming my equal, in all the essentials of manhood, and consequently when he places his foot over the lonely threshold of my heart, I always order an extra plate laid. Consequently I do not think that Horace Greeley is so much to be laughed at for a little incident which happened to him the other evening as he was riding down town in a Sixth avenue car. When he got into the car he found it full, with the exception of a slight interval, scarcely large enough for one person to sit in, between two colored girls. Ninety-nine people out of one hundred would probably have turned up their noses at such accommodation and would have preferred to stand. But it was not so with Mr. Greeley. True to his principles, he sat down between the two girls, to the infinite amusement of all the other passengers, since every one recognized his moon-like features and the general depravity of his costume. He had not been seated there long before he became the innocent cause of one of the masculine passengers getting into trouble. A man sitting opposite, one of a party that had been visiting the theatre, observing Greeley thus sandwiched, made a remark, just loud enough to be heard by those who were not intended to hear it, relative to the complexion of Mr. Greeley's neighbors. The taunt struck home, and one of the girls, rising, went and stood over against the man who had made the remark and deliberately spat in his face! After thus vindicating the color of her skin, and overwhelming her traducer with ignominy and expectoration, she resumed her seat, but was compelled, the next day, to make her appearance at court, where she repeated her salivary assault.

Amusements—their Extraordinary Scale.

I am justified in making as many allusions as I do to the fall and winter season of public amusements, for they certainly promise to be extraordinary in character. Let me give a brief *resume* of the new attractions, as well as of the reconstructed old ones that will be presented. The performer who will be relied upon to create the greatest sensation is of course Nilsson, of whom a half-length oil painting which bears a suspicious resemblance to Mad'lle Bertha Lind has been recently figuring in one of the principal music stores. I hope that the oil painting has not been prepared upon the same principle upon which newspaper cuts of the heads of distinguished public men are so modified as to indifferently represent each other whenever it becomes necessary to publish obituaries. Nilsson will probably be here next Tuesday. Whether the report that she expects to be received by the Common Council and to have a procession in her honor be true or not, of course I cannot undertake to say. A truly great *prima donna* ought to be pardoned being vain. Nilsson has been extravagantly puffed, to be sure; but then there can be little doubt that her merit is immense, and that a *furore* will be justified. It is thought that a subordinate sensation will be awakened by Seebach, the German tragedienne. I am inclined, however, to think that Grau will depend for success more upon the three hundred and fifty thousand Germans who he says are in New York than upon the fashionable circles who contributed to the Ristorian sensation. There is no probability that Fashion and Society will act as kindly to Seebach as they did to the Italian queen of tragedy. Within the last two years Fanny Janauschek has Anglicized her language, and Americanized her nationality, and Shakspearianized her art. She will act in English, and in tragedy, at the Academy of Music. At least two new theatres have sprung into existence—that of Miss Lena Edwin, manufactured out of Kelly & Leon's recently vacated premises, and that of Mr. Samuel K. Spencer, bidden forth from the relics of the New York theatre and Dr. Dewey's Unitarian Church. The highest modes of tragedy and comedy will continue to be presented at Booth's theatre; the home of English comedy will remain at Wallack's; at the Fifth Avenue the several veins of Moliere, of modern French sensationists and of the newest dramatizations from most popular novels, will be industriously worked; French Opera Bouffe is to flourish at the Grand Opera House; minstrelism is to find its representatives among the San Francisco Minstrels, the troupe of Kelly and Leon, and particularly at a new and beautiful little opera-house in process of building in West Twenty-third street, near Booth's; burlesque will be irrigated at Wood's Museum, pantomime at the Olympic, and Niblo's Garden will be almost the only New York theatre open to engagements with extremely popular "stars." English opera will be "pushed" by a combination of the forces which recently sang and flourished under the leadership of Parepa-Rosa and Richings-Bernard, and it is expected that Miss Kellogg will be an aid in teaching us to appreciate oratorio. You observe, therefore, that the budget is pretty full. The dramatic and musical critic of the period ought to be a man of vast education and experience, and a very powerful and accomplished writer, yet habituated so to address the public as to be almost incapable of being misunderstood by people of average intelligence. Are there any such critics in New York? Emphatically, no! ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Forrest as "Virginius."

James Sheridan Knowles was one of the very few modern playwrights who felt a reverential admiration for the great works of the golden age of English dramatic literature. It is true that this admiration frequently led him to be a mere imitator of peculiarities of style, when he would have done much better to have constructed his own models. The actors complain that his lines, on account of their intricate involutions, are the most difficult to study of any that are set before them, and the peculiar rhetoric which he evidently supposed gave his works a Shakspearian cast is a serious disfigurement to some of his finest scenes. Knowles, however, was a man of real genius: he respected himself and respected his art, and whatever he attempted to do he did with his best abilities. Such plays as *Virginius*, *The Hunchback*, *The Wife*, *The Love Chase*, and *William Tell* can be read by intelligent men and women without any loss of self-respect at having listened to their performance with satisfaction, and they well deserve the permanent place they have obtained among the classics of the stage. *Virginius*, in spite of numerous defects, is a noble tragedy. It is conceived in the true antique Roman spirit, and from the tender grace of the beautiful home scene with which it opens to the spectacle of the bereaved and maddened father calling for his daughter or taking a terrible revenge on the oppressor, it is instinct with the truest feeling of tragic poetry. James Sheridan Knowles was the last of the English dramatic poets, and his only successors have been a race of adapters and paste-pot playwrights, who make dramas as they would pieces of machinery.

Mr. Forrest's "Virginius" is unequal, and as he is not as young now as he was some years ago, there is a lack of the old fiery energy in certain scenes. In the most impressive portions of the play, however, Mr. Forrest is as great as he ever was, and last night at the Walnut he held the audience spellbound almost from the first scene to the last.

Miss Lillie played "Virginia" in a manner worthy of commendation. This is decidedly one of her best parts, and in some of the scenes she acts with a natural grace and genuine feeling that are pleasing in an eminent degree. Mr. Harris, who is Mr. Forrest's principal male support, was a rather unimpressionable "Icilius," and it is tolerably evident that he has a good deal to learn yet before he will be considered a rival of his principal. Mr. Morrison gave an excellent personation of "Appius Claudius," and Mr. Bailey as the veteran "Dentatus" made such a noble old Roman that we cannot but wish he would let himself out oftener in the style he did last night.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Othello."

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of songs, dances, burlesques, and Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining novelties are announced for this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN an entertaining miscellaneous performance will be given this evening.

From the Public Record, Sept. 7.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETIES.—The French wrestlers made their first appearance at this popular establishment on Monday evening. Their style of wrestling is artistic and unlike the movements incident to ordinary wrestlers. One feat performed by them astonishes all beholders. A loaded cannon, which requires half a dozen men to lift, is placed on the shoulders of one of the wrestlers; then it is fired off. The concussion is great, but the wrestler stands as firm as a rock. The dancing blondes and the Clinetop sisters are popular, and the same may be said of the entire troupe. By liberality and discrimination Mr Fox won popularity, which he fully maintains. This establishment is jammed with people every evening.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporeal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

BALLANSE OF POWER.—Rockhill & Wilson care not for the ballanse of power in Urope; all they have bin exercised over is to have every point of their garments to ballanse. That they have accomplished, and the garments cut at the great Brown Stone Hall sets like a swan on the waters of a smooth lake. Call at the Greate Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street, and examin them.

FATAL TO THE TEETH are all acrid preparations. They may bleach the enamel, but they as surely dissolve and destroy it. The mild, genial balsamic preservative Sozodont, impregnated with the Saponin of the famous tropical Soap Tree, of Chili, is the only absolutely safe article of its kind in the market, and protects the teeth from all destructive influences, as well as keeps them free from tartar.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN HOUSE REFECTORY and Lunch Room is an excellent institution for those whose stay in Boston will not admit dining at the table d'hote. This is but one of the many conveniences furnished the travelling public.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy and useful.

MARRIED.

GILROY—WILLIAMS.—On Monday evening, 5th September, instant, by Rev. Mr. Hinckley, JOHN JAY GILROY to FLORENCE, youngest daughter of William H. Williams, Esq., all of this city.

SCHNADER—TALBOT.—Sept. 1, 1870, at Merchants' House, New York, by Rev. George W. Cox, Mr. CHRISTIAN C. SCHNADER and Miss EMMA E. TALBOT, both of Lancaster county.

DIED.

THOMAS.—On evening of 5th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH M., wife of the late Peter Thomas, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 Main street, Norristown, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES,
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 9t WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. (8 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Our BLANKETS for the Fall and Winter Season are now fully open for examination. Our sales have already been very large, but our arrangements with the mills are such that we shall be able to supply almost any demand.

THE HURON BLANKETS

That we have sold so extensively in past seasons have been still further improved, and we can recommend them now with confidence as being the very best in the market for fineness of wool, size and weight.

Our assortment in Crib, Single Bed, and other sizes, is by far the largest in the city, and are furnished in any quantity, from a single pair to the largest Hotel orders.

Our great facilities for procuring and distributing these goods enable us to afford them at but slight advances on factory prices, and thereby maintain ourselves as the leading house in the Blanket trade.

Prices range from Three to Twenty Dollars Per Pair.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.
AT LOW PRICES.
500 PAIRS
New and Elegant
LACE CURTAINS,
The Richest Goods Ever Offered.
Ordered and Manufactured expressly for us previous to the present war, and will be sold at much less than the prices for the coming season.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
CURTAIN WAREHOUSE,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.
9 5 mwf6trp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS.
PAPER HANGINGS
THAT WILL WASH.
After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They need no varnishing, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S,
No. 12 North THIRD St.,
9 6 12t4p Sole Agent for Washable Tints.

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CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,
CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

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WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
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6 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

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Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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BRACKETS, ETC.,
Of Every Design.
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8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smwdmrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
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RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA
EDITORIAL OPINIONS
OF
Leading Journals
ON THE
MERIT
OF
DR. FITLER'S
Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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Among the various remedies prepared for the cure of Rheumatism there is none that can compare with Dr. FITLER'S. Compounded as it is by a regular practitioner of over thirty years' standing, the immense confidence that the public place in it is well and deservedly bestowed. Thousands of certificates have voluntarily been given in its favor, and many of the cures that it has made have been of cases that have been pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians of the land. Rheumatic sufferers should try it. They will find it a positive specific for the cure of their painful ailment.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
No more painful ailments afflict humanity than Rheumatism and Gout, and, until the advent of DR. FITLER'S GREAT REMEDY, no diseases were more difficult to cure. The patient toil, scientific research, and incessant application for years, however, of Dr. Fitler, have supplied the world with a specific in those complaints, whose goodly ministrations have made it a positive boon—a veritable Balm of Gilead—to suffering humanity. Thousands of the worst cases have been cured by it, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is hailed as the safest, surest, and most scientifically prepared cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia ever discovered.—*New York World.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY
Has exceeded all expectation, by its wonderful curative power. Persons who have exhausted both money and patience will be warranted, in writing, a complete, permanent cure. Thirty-seven years' experience in specially treating Rheumatism has produced this popular standard specific. Dr. Fitler graduated 1833. Diplomas at office, No. 22 South Fourth street.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

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This disease, once a terror to the afflicted, has lost, of late years, many of its fearful and frightful aspects. Since the introduction of DR. FITLER'S REMEDY, those suffering from the disease have happily found a means of mastering the dread disorder. The use of that specific speedily drives every vestige of Rheumatism and Neuralgia from the system, and being purely vegetable, it not only cures those diseases thoroughly and effectively, but it also improves the general health, and leaves the system strengthened and invigorated. Rheumatic sufferers, by all means, should try it and prove its singular efficacy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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This eminent practitioner, by the discovery of his wonderful specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has laid suffering humanity under a debt of gratitude that can hardly be repaid. Thousands of the most painful cases on record, of the diseases alluded to, have been cured by that marvelous preparation, and thousands more, who are now using it, are on the road to the same blissful condition of restored happiness and health. What it has done in thousands of instances it can do again, and we say to all rheumatic sufferers—try it, be convinced and be cured.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

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VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
The scientific prescription of Professor JOSEPH P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty thirty-seven years,
PERMANENTLY CURING
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50 IN EVERY 100 PATIENTS TREATED;
so warranted under oath, from registered cases—a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs (sworn vouchers from renowned prominent physicians endorsing Dr. Fitler accompany each bottle.) To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded.
Price, $1 50 per bottle; six bottles, $7 50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis.
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THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"OLD AND NEW."

The contents of the September number of *Old and New* are as follows:—

"Old and New;" "Bryant's Iliad," J. B. Thayer; "Childless," Mrs. Sarah W. Hatch; "John Whopper the Newsboy," (Chap. III); "Our Oldest Fortress;" "The Seed," R. S. P.; "Paraguay," Porter C. Bliss; "She Writes," (Chaps. IX, X), Elise Polko; "Lake George," R. R. Bowker; "The Quakers in New England," R. P. Hallowell; "Pink and White Tyranny," (Chaps. III and IV), Mrs. H. B. Stowe; "The Shop Girl," S. R. Crocker; "The Church of Latter Day Saints," (Part I), William T. Brigham; "The National Church;" "Six Months on Five Cents," Ralph Keeler; "Adirondacks in August," A. D. Mayo; "Ecumenical Council," I. B. Torricelli; "The Examiner," "Record of Progress."

From the paper on the "Causes and Consequences of the Paraguayan War," by Porter C. Bliss, we take the following brief but comprehensive statement of the antecedents of the parties to the late contest:—

At the beginning of the year 1810, the territories now comprised in the Argentine Republic — Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia—formed the viceroyalty of La Plata, belonging to Spain, and administered by a colonial government, having its seat at Buenos Ayres. Brazil was, in like manner, a colony of Portugal; governed by a viceroy at Rio Janeiro. Between these respective colonies, there had been immemorial struggles as to boundaries, dating back to a Papal bull, by which Pope Alexander VI, in the year following the discovery of America, assumed to divide the New World between the crowns of Spain and Portugal. After being the cause of numerous indecisive wars, and equally indecisive treaties, the great question of limits was inherited by the empire of Brazil, upon its becoming independent of Portugal, in 1822, and still subsists unsolved between that empire and nearly all of its eight republican neighbors.

The little territory which now forms the republic of Uruguay, otherwise known as the Banda Oriental, or eastern shore of the river Uruguay, has always been the chief bone of contention. Originally settled by the Portuguese, and claimed by them as within their earliest limits, as fixed by the Pope, it changed hands four times during the last century, and was finally assigned to Spain by the treaty of 1777, the latest which was made between the rival powers, and which is still considered as authoritative by all the Spanish-American republics. The northern portion of the territory was, however, seized by Portugal during the short war of 1801, and now forms part of the southernmost Brazilian province, that of *Rio Grande do Sul*.

The year 1810 brought with it, as a consequence of the Napoleonic wars in Spain, the revolt of the Spanish colonies in America, followed by a series of efforts on the part of Spain to recover her lost territories, which did not terminate until the victories of Junin and Ayacuch were won by Bolivar, in 1824.

The viceroyalty of La Plata, in the meantime, had become disintegrated into four independent States. Paraguay was the first to secede. Under the guidance of the celebrated Dr. Francia, she separated from her sister provinces, and, protected by her inaccessible position, was never invaded by Spanish troops. Bolivia—then called Upper Peru—was reconquered by Spain in 1817, and remained in subjection until liberated, in 1826, by the Venezuelan general, who, in addition to her independence, bestowed upon her a constitution and her present name. The "Eastern Shore of the Uruguay" (Banda Oriental) remained a portion of the Argentine Confederation until 1817, when it was seized by the Portuguese, and annexed to Brazil. In 1822 it became the "Cis-Platine Province" of the new Brazilian empire. In 1825 it revolted from Brazil, with the design of reentering the Argentine Confederation, which aided in the struggle by waging a victorious war upon the empire. The intervention of European powers, however, terminated the contest in 1828, in a manner unsatisfactory to both belligerents, by erecting the disputed territory into a republic, whose independence was unwillingly guaranteed by them.

Since that date, the little republic of Uruguay has been the perpetual field of intrigues, promoted by her powerful neighbors, which covet a territory which each considers rightfully its own. It has been a continual prey to the dissensions of the two parties which have alternately held sway, and which have been alternately fomented by Brazil and the Argentine Republic. These parties, called Blancos and Colorados—the Whites and the Reds—have never represented any tangible difference of policy, and have been merely the personal feuds of the leading families. At first, both parties were equally hostile to Brazil. The Argentine Dictator Rosas early became the ally of the Blancos, and with their aid waged a nine years' war—from 1842 to 1851—against the Colorado Government, which held possession of Montevideo. In 1851, the celebrated Urquiza, the principal general of Rosas, revolted against his master, effected a compromise between the factions, and marched against Rosas with forces augmented by the Uruguayans of both parties and by a strong Brazilian detachment.

Rosas was overthrown at the battle of Monte-Caseros in February, 1852, and fled to England, where he has since lived in quiet exile at Southampton. The Argentine Confederation was reconstructed by Urquiza, who remained President until 1859, when Dr. Santiago Derqui was elected in his place. In 1861 General Bartolome Mitre, Governor of Buenos Ayres, headed a revolt against Derqui, and defeated the Argentine national forces commanded by Urquiza, at the decisive battle of Pavon, September 17. It was more than suspected that the result of the contest was brought about by collusion between the opposing generals. Be this as it may, the government of Dr. Derqui was overthrown, and the former "Confederation" was remodelled as the "Argentine Republic." General Mitre, who is at once a poet, a novelist, a historian, and a parliamentary orator, became President for a term of six years, beginning in October, 1862.

At the pacification of 1851, the Blanco party obtained power in Montevideo, and retained it for three years. In 1854 General Venancio Flores, a Colorado leader, made a successful revolution, aided by Brazilian and Argentine diplomacy. He became President, but was in turn overthrown by the Blancos in 1856, and took refuge in Buenos Ayres. He entered the military service of that province, and fought at the side of Governor Mitre at Pavon. In 1863, after seven years' absence from Montevideo, he landed on the shores of Uruguay with three followers, called his partisans to arms, and commenced a revolution which, two years later, became successful by the aid of Brazilian intervention. He was also aided not a little by the sympathy and secret support of the Argentines. The revolution of Flores was utterly unjustifiable, as the Blanco party, then in power, represented the vast majority of the law-abiding "Orientals," or Uruguayans, and a complete amnesty existed for the party to which Flores belonged. Besides, the administration of President Berro had been the best which that distracted republic had ever enjoyed. The conduct of the Brazilian and Argentine administrations, at this crisis, fixes a stain upon those otherwise enlightened governments, and justly alienated from them a portion of that sympathy which they would otherwise have had, when they, in their turn, became the victims of ruthless aggression by the tyrants of Paraguay!

The so-called Republic of Paraguay was ruled by the famous Dr. Francia, first as consul, and afterwards as dictator, from 1811 till his death in 1840. His power, which was absolute and ferociously exercised, was derived, in a great measure, from the tradition of Jesuit rule in those Guarani missions which were the germ of the Paraguayan population. After his death the supreme power was seized by Carlos Antonio Lopez, under the title of consul, which he exchanged, in 1844, for that of president. He remained in office till his death in September, 1862, when General Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded to his place, by virtue of the last will and testiment of his putative father, ratified by a "Congress" of his own exclusive selection.

I have not space to enter here upon any detail of the personal or administrative history of either of the Lopezes. Suffice it to say, that the government remained, in theory and practice, as absolute as in the day of Francia; that Paraguay never had either constitution or code of laws; and that the document sometimes called, for convenience, the "Constitution of Paraguay," was merely an edict of the elder Lopez, attributing to himself absolute supremacy, with "extraordinary faculties," whenever he should deem it necessary to assume them. This edict was duly "approved" by the Paraguayan "Congress," a body in which, during his whole administration, an opposition speech or vote was an unknown event, and which never took any other action than to sanction every proposal of the executive. I must also mention, in correction of a wide-spread error, that Carlos Antonio Lopez did not abolish slavery. He proclaimed, in 1844, that all children born thereafter of slave parents should become free at the age of twenty-five years; so that the earliest emancipation would only have taken place last year.

Francisco Solano Lopez, born in 1826, became general-in-chief of the Paraguayan army, by his father's appointment, at the age of eighteen; was afterwards minister of war, and was constantly engaged in other important offices until his accession. In 1853 he had been sent as minister to England, France and Italy, remaining in Europe about eighteen months. It was at this time that he first conceived the idea of making Paraguay a great military power, so as ultimately to enlarge her limits; an idea which thenceforth became his ruling passion, to which every other consideration was of secondary importance. The vast stores of war material which he accumulated, the Paraguayan fleet of twenty steamers, the arsenal, the foundries, the well-drilled army of 40,000 men, all bore witness, in 1864, to the thoroughness with which he had carried out his long-matured project.

At that date Paraguay had not been engaged in actual hostilities for more than half a century. A nominal state of war with the Argentine dictator, Rosas, had existed in 1846, in consequence of his refusing to recognize Paraguayan independence; but no blood had been shed. The Brazilian Government had ever been the fast friend of Paraguay—from interested motives, no doubt—and had aided her with advice and with the gift of war material. Unsettled boundary questions existed; but the region in dispute was a desert to which Brazil never attached great importance, and the great empire showed a remarkable forbearance in the face of aggravating advances made by Paraguay towards its occupation. Nothing was farther from the thoughts either of the Brazilian or the Argentine Governments than a war with Paraguay, when the events of 1864, in the Republic of Uruguay, furnished Lopez the ostensible pretext for what his newspaper organ called "emerging from the chrysalis!"

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for September presents an interesting and valuable series of articles selected from the best home and foreign engineering journals.

—The September number of *The Riverside Magazine* is handsomely illustrated and contains a variety of entertaining reading matter for young people, including a story by Hans Andersen.

—*The Little Corporal* for September presents an interesting series of stories, sketches, poetry, etc., which will afford both amusement and instruction to the young folks.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10½ o'clock on that day.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
9 5 10t Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2f FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 73d P. V. [7 11 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmwf No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1.

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwsf

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.
6 11 3m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [8 23 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

FOR SALE.

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugar-mill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crop can easily be raised to six hundred hogsheads, and even more.

Titles indisputable.

This fine property will be sold low, to close a concern.

For further particulars apply to
E. L. MOSS,
No. 206 WALNUT Street,
9 5 mwf 1m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THE STORE PROPERTY
No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.
Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

FOR SALE,
The Elegant Marble Residence,
No. 1300 ARCH Street.
Apply to M. NEWKIRK,
9 6 5t* No. 320 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.
Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR DWELLING NO. 1636 North Fifteenth street. Three-story front, double back buildings. Lot 23½ feet by 174 to Sydenham street. Modern improvements. Possession will be given. EDW. C. DIEHL,
9 2 fmwst* No. 530 WALNUT Street.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE WITHIN one hundred yards of Merion Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and about half a mile west of the city line.
Apply at
9 5 mwf3t* No. 1350 SPRUCE Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE No. 235 ELLA Street, Nineteenth ward. Three stories, high steps; gas all through the house; bath, hot and cold water, and heated from Baltimore stove in all the upper rooms; large yard. Apply to A. GLASS, No. 1141 N. SECOND Street. 9 3 4t

TO LET—DWELLING, THREE-STORY brick, back buildings, newly papered and painted, No. 457 N. Sixth street. Rent $700. Apply to P. MADEIRA, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. Open 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock afternoon. 9 5 3t*

FOR RENT—SUITABLE FOR A LARGE retail trade, First Floor and Basement of the new Stores Nos. 112 and 114 North NINTH Street.
Apply to WILLIAM H. BAGON,
8 26 fmw6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, **$1,000,000**; paid, **$550,000.**

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[5 11fmwf

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locustine Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction. at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.
Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.
1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special Instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.
Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.
Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.
During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.
8 18 W. STRONG.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.
8 8

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,
No. 3917 LOCUST Street,
will be reopened September 12, by
MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and
9 6 12t* MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchell's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN,
8 31 tS15 Principal.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTH-WEST PENN SQUARE.—The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
8 31 12t Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.
9 3 3w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Call or send for circular. 9 2 2w

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
8 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 9 5 13t*

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies and Children at No. 1914 PINE Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 9 3 12t

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

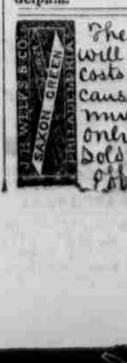
THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, NO. 812 ARCH Street, will open for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Hours from 11 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. daily. 9 1 6t*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of AUGUSTINE G. STONE, administrator of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 2 fmw5t



The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, ground pure Only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers Office 122 N. Sixth St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) road way, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an d railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each lot there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 6tt

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA
Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT
Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.
This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.
IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.
All work warranted.
All orders promptly attended to. Address
PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17t No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JOH

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

Development for Destructive Purposes—Monitors, the Mitrailleuse, Chassepot and Needle-Gun—What the American War Produced.

The London *Standard* of August 12 has the following suggestive article:—

In the present age every war seems to be characterized by the appearance of some new agent of destruction. The French campaign in Italy showed the prowess of rifled cannon. The American struggle developed iron-clads, monitors, and torpedoes. The war between Prussia and Austria established the reputation of breech-loading firearms. Now comes the conflict between France and Prussia, in which the mitrailleuse has made itself notorious. But at present the mitrailleuse has a doubtful fame, and in order to test it the British Government has set on foot an extensive series of experiments at Shoeburyness.

The particular kind of mitrailleuse which we are thus trying is the Montigny, as improved by Major Fosbery. But we confess to a good deal of surprise at the slow rate of firing accomplished by this weapon. The nine-pounder bronze field gun for India, a muzzle-loader, has been made to deliver eleven rounds in two minutes, while the Montigny, on Thursday and Friday, never went beyond six. It was reported that the mitrailleuse could accomplish ten rounds per minute, whereas we find it delivers only three. Something is said about the cartridges not being properly adapted to the gun, whereby two sources of delay are occasioned. In the first place the cartridges do not always go readily into the barrels, and in the next place the empty cases are not always effectually withdrawn. Therefore it cannot be said that the mitrailleuse is working with its maximum effect. Another question is this—whether Major Fosbery's alterations have reduced the speed with which the machine can be worked. It seems remarkable that a muzzle-loading field gun should be made to fire at very nearly twice the rate of an apparatus in which machinery is designed to give the utmost rapidity to the discharge of bullets. Nor does the mitrailleuse transcend the field gun in the number of bullets which it throws in a given time. Six discharges of the mitrailleuse, accomplished in two minutes, send 222 bullets against the foe. But the Indian gun, firing case shot, launches 110 bullets at each discharge. On the first day ten rounds of case were thus fired in two minutes, which would amount to 1100 bullets, or about five times as many bullets as the mitrailleuse sends forth when fired at its present maximum of six times in the two minutes. Neither are the bullets of the field gun much lighter than those of the mitrailleuse. If the new machine were to fire at the rate of ten volleys per minute it would only discharge 320 bullets, while five rounds of case from the Indian gun would propel 550 bullets. In the matter of range the field gun in all probability will be found highly destructive at a distance which will render the mitrailleuse powerless. What, then, can be said in favor of the new machine? It is far less wasteful of its bullets than the field gun firing case shot. The Montigny has a much higher percentage of hits than the field gun.

But our correspondent at Shoeburyness argues the matter thus:—"As the business of war is to destroy the enemy, it would be more to the purpose to put 150 men *hors de combat* with a waste of eighty per cent. of bullets within four minutes than to bring down ninety only within the same period by the highest economy of a few pounds of lead." It is fair to observe that the data employed in this argument are derived from experiments in which precision and not speed was the object desired. We may take an instance in which both precision and speed were required. Thus we find the Montigny firing six rounds in two minutes, comprising 222 bullets, giving 178 hits, which the 12-pounder breech-loader fired nine rounds, giving 1242 bullets, of which only 166 hit the target. In this comparison the Montigny placed seventy-three cavalry or eighty-four infantry *hors de combat*, and the field gun seventy-two cavalry or seventy-nine infantry. We therefore see the Montigny making nearly as many hits with 222 bullets as the 12-pounder field gun with 1242 bullets, and the effect on troops is slightly in favor of the mitrailleuse. Moreover, this occurs despite the unsuitable cartridges which have plagued the new weapon at Shoeburyness. Could the speed of the Montigny be trebled, or even doubled, the results would be immensely affected. It remains to be noticed that the Montigny is considerably less than half the weight of the Indian gun and can be served by one-third the number of men, or at most by one-half. It also requires only one-third the number of horses. We may be allowed to ask, if the mitrailleuse be brought up to the weight of the nine-pounder what will then be the relative merits of the two arms? If the barrels of the mitrailleuse continue the same in number we may have an enlarged calibre and increased range. Or if the calibre is unaltered we may perhaps double the number of barrels. If with one or the other of these advantages we couple increased speed, who shall say that the mitrailleuse will not be a marvellous power in modern warfare? In forming a judgment on this question very much depends on whether we consider the Montigny or Shoeburyness as being capable of a slight degree of improvement or of a development which shall greatly enhance its powers.

For the present its position is defined as being somewhere between small arms and artillery. But the mitrailleuse may yet "move on," and it may give us a surprise after the manner of the needle-gun.

NATIONAL PECULIARITIES.

How the French and Germans Deport Themselves After Battle.

A Forbach (August 10) correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:—

The heights taken by the French on the 2d are in Germany. The heights taken by the Germans on the 6th are in France, and both battles fought between Saarbrucken and Forbach were fought across the frontier, which is marked only on the high road by a milestone. Ever since the morning of the 7th troops have been passing in one unbroken stream through Saarbrucken towards Forbach and St. Avold. The soldiers believe the outposts to be in the immediate neighborhood of Metz, and are counting the number of days that it will take them to get to Paris. But, in spite of their marvellous success, the Prussians are still a long distance from the French capital—I forget how many marches, and then there are obstacles in the way which may or may not prove formidable. The first person I saw on entering the enemy's country was that disconsolate woman who sat moaning on the threshold of her ruined inn. I hope the state of this poor woman is not to be looked upon as typical of that of all France. As to the people of Forbach I can say nothing, they having for the most part left the town. The shops are shut, most of the cafes and hotels are turned into hospitals, and there are no French, except prisoners under escort, to be seen in the streets.

The behavior of the Prussians in such inns and hotels as are still kept open and still devoted to their ordinary purpose is studiously courteous; but we are still only seven miles from Saarbrucken, and Forbach has only been in the hands of the Prussians for the last three days. Already I hear of a French peasant having fired at a Prussian soldier, and a proclamation, in the usual form, signed by General Zastrow, has been issued, warning the French of the penalty with which such offenses, and all offenses of a lesser degree, but of the same kind, will be visited. Troops are still pouring in, as they have been doing incessantly since Monday.

But for the admirable organization of the Prussians there would be a famine both here and at Saarbrucken. But at Saarbrucken everything can be had; and Forbach, now that troops have passed through the city by ten of thousands, by myriads, has only been exhausted of Selzer water and cigars. The army carries its own provisions, and I observe that in some cases the provisions carry the clothes. The military butchers in charge of oxen have folded their great coats, after the regulation method, and hung them, like horse collars, over the necks of the unhappy beasts. *Sic vos non vobis*, indeed!

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

The Fortifications and How They are Manned—Paris a Second Sebastapol.

Writing under date of August 21, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The capital is losing no time. A Committee of Defense and Fortification has been appointed, consisting of Trochu and other generals and of the Ministers of War and Public Works. M. Thiers may almost be said to belong to it, although his name does not figure in the list. The father of the fortifications which were so long deemed useless, the present Government is glad to listen to his advice and profit by his experience. If its predecessors had shown equal good sense, Paris would not now be in the painful necessity of preparing for a siege. The vanity and folly of the Ollivier Cabinet have rendered it deaf to good counsel, or it would have waited to fight Germany until it had received real provocation. Having so long endured the state of things established by the war of 1866, it might have borne it rather longer, until Bismarck, by further encroachments, gave them better cause of quarrel. That was the advice they received from M. Thiers, and France now bitterly expiates its rejection. Thiers, however, is the last man to think of past slights when the opportunity occurs to be useful to his country, and he has applied himself, with all the vigor and ardor of youth, to the question of the defense of the capital. In spite of his seventy-three years, he is out for hours before breakfast of a morning, driving round the fortifications with scientific men, and giving them the benefit of his suggestions. Everybody seems to work with a will. There was a good deal of work to do, but it is being got through apace. Paris is becoming a great Sebastopol—one of the strongest and certainly by far the largest fortress in existence. Its *enceinte* or encircling wall consists of ninety-six fronts, each front, as many of your readers know, comprising two demi-bastions and the intervening curtain. Now, to give you an idea of this by the aid of comparison, the most remarkable fortresses in Europe, such as Metz, Strasburg, Magdeburg, Mantua, have, if my memory serves me, each from twelve to sixteen fronts. This *enceinte* is armed, for the present, with 600 pieces of artillery, which is merely what is called the armament of security, and would, doubtless, be augmented, supposing the exterior defenses to have fallen before the enemy's fire and assaults. The sixteen external forts have each 100 guns, making in all 2900 pieces of heavy artillery, and there are a few hundred more in reserve. For every gun there is 1000 rounds of ammunition, which enormously exceeds the usual allowance. On the line of the forts, fieldworks of great strength are being constructed. The forts are manned by first-rate troops, artillerymen, and experienced gunners from the navy. The skill of these gunners in handling and pointing their pieces is said to be extraordinary. The report of the intended destruction of the Bois de Boulogne is contradicted. Only a strip of it is to be sacrificed, and that will not be done until the last moment. In addition to the defenses already enumerated, there will be an army outside of Paris, manœuvring and fighting under the guns of the forts, and covering the entrance of supplies. No doubt seems felt of keeping open the communications with the south. As long as the forts are not taken there will be little danger for the city from the enemy's fire. It is sanguinely anticipated that they could hold out for a very long time. The Parisians are believed to be ready and willing to stand a siege. The Prussians, if they sat down before the place, could not invest it, and they would be at a great distance from their supplies. Should they try it, they would find everything ready to receive them. It is supposed the Government of France would then be established elsewhere—perhaps at Tours or Bourges—and the Government of Paris would be, as now, in the hands of General Trochu, who has just issued two proclamations, one to the National Guard and other defenders of the capital, and the other to the army of Paris. The General is very happy in the composition of documents of this kind, which are remarkable for their brevity, simplicity, and energy, and for the absence of clap-trap and theatrical effects."

JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE.

The Rude Cemetery at North Elba.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* at St. Regis Lake writes:—

"The mountains of the wilderness are as remarkable as the lakes. So taking special conveyance from Paul Smith's (St. Regis) and Martin's (Lower Saranac), we determined to see them. There was no disappointment of expectation. You might bury all the famous White Mountains of New Hampshire and Green Mountains of Vermont among the Adirondacks and hardly find their graves. As Roquette is queen of the lakes, so Marcy is king of the mountains. He is the Saul of the hills, holding his royal crest 5467 feet above the level of the sea. And around him tower mountains McIntyre (5183), Seward (5100), Martin (5000), White Face and Nipple Top (each 4900), and other peaks too many to mention. I counted in one view twenty-five summits.

"It is in this wild region that you find the grave of John Brown. North Elba is a little cluster of five or six insignificant buildings. You stop near by, cut across lots on foot, and in ten minutes confront a small square plot enclosed by a board fence, within which lies a huge rock some eight feet high, and in front of which is sodded one large grave.

"On the broad top of this boulder is cut in deep letters the words 'John Brown, 1859.' The grave has in it five bodies, and the inscriptions upon the rude gray headstone are these:—On the front, 'In memory of Captain John Brown, who died in N. Y. Sep ye 3 1776 in the 48th year of his age. John Brown, born May 9, 1800; was executed at Charlestown Va., Dec. 2, 1859. Oliver Brown, killed at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 17, 1859.' On the reverse side is this:—'In memory of Frederick, son of John and Dianthe Brown; born Dec. 21, 1830, and murdered at Osawotamie, Kansas, Aug. 30, 1856, for his adherence to the cause of freedom. Watson Brown, born Oct. 7, 1835, was wounded at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 17th, and died Oct. 19th, 1859.' The house which Mr. Brown built stands close by, and the farm stretches around. By means of Miss Kate Field a company was formed in New York some two years ago, which purchased and owns the place, a small part being retained by Mrs. Brown, who, with the two surviving sons, resides now in California. The whole farm is rented for $100 a year to a Mr. Lawrence. The place is much frequented by tourists, sometimes during the summer as many as six or eight teams coming daily. It was here that the fiery spirit burned and that brain conceived and worked out the daring projects enacted only eleven years ago. Is it only this short time? or is the marvellous history of our country for that brief period merely a dream? We sang 'John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul is marching on,' and left. Let us hope that the greatest fault of the man was that he lived in advance of his age."

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 111 No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

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FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds, FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $300,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of $1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street, 55 PHILADELPHIA.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds OF THE Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York. Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS, Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000, Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars. For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers, COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS. 86tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

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Application may be made to Messrs. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, FREE OF ALL TAXES, At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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HARRISSON GRAMBO, BANKER. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES. COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE. REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

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Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in $1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

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The price at present is 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE $2,000,000 OF THE Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s GENERAL MORTGAGE Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

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M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, Mirrors, Walnut Office Furniture, Fire-proof Safes, fine Bedding, China, Glassware, Sewing Machines, Stoves, fine Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, etc., etc. On Thursday Morning, September 8, at 9 o'clock, about 600 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment. Also, elegant Walnut Bookcase, made by Moore & Campion, cost $275. (9 6 2t

STOCKS. On Tuesday, September 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will be sold, by order of Assignee, 100 shares McClintockville Petroleum company, and $30 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip. (9 2 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street. Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street. HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Three Rosewood Piano Fortes, Large and small Mantel and Pier Glasses, Book-cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Office and Library Tables; Spring, Hair, and Straw Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Decorated China Toilet Sets, Bronze Eight-day Clocks, Chromos, Engravings, China, Secondhand Furniture, Etc. On Friday Morning, At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant walnut parlor, library, chamber, and dining-room furniture, piano, mirrors, mattresses and bedding, engravings, clocks, china, glassware, secondhand furniture, etc. BRONZE EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS.—Also, 13 bronze eight-day clocks, to close an estate. SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—Also, an assortment of secondhand furniture from a family declining housekeeping. 9 7 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co. LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, (9 2 5t September 8, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning, September 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS. On Monday Morning, (9 6 5t Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor. CHANGE OF DAY. Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held EVERY MONDAY. Sale at No. 46 North Thirty-eighth street, West Philadelphia. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE Carpets, China and Glassware, Hair Mattresses Etc. On Thursday Morning, September 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 North Thirty-eighth street, above Market street, West Philadelphia. 9 3 4t

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Russia Dissatisfied.

The New Republic!

Anxiety for American Support.

Battle at Montmedy

Reported French Victory.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

France and the United States.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Jules Favre is awaiting a response to his telegram recently sent to the United States Government. It is thought that a favorable reply will have a good effect throughout the country.

Eugenie in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7.—The *Independance Belge* says the Empress Eugenie is a guest of the Hoogeveen family at the Chateau de Meysse, near Brussels.

The New Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Every French town yet heard from accepts the republic joyfully.

Congress of European Powers.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Russian Government is about to propose a congress of the great powers. Prussia will certainly decline the proposition.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The French engineers are destroying the tunnels on the railroad lines running east out of Paris.

The Prussian Advance

is said to be near Soissons, marching rapidly towards Paris.

The Siege of Strasburg.

Nothing has been received from Strasburg for a day or two.

Trochu Says Paris is Safe.

General Trochu reiterates his statement that Paris is safe. The adjoining departments are organizing their forces. The Prussians have reached Saon, as was reported.

Concentration of Troops.

Trains are arriving hourly with artillery, cavalry, and infantry from the front. The rolling stock of the eastern roads are now mostly concentrated here, or sent west to Havre and elsewhere.

Excitement in Rome.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The proclamation of the French republic caused a most profound sensation here. The arrests made by the authorities, which were numerous before this event, have now become innumerable. Hundreds have been imprisoned on the charge of conspiracy.

[Soissons, where the Prussian advance is reported to have arrived, is a fortified town of about 10,000 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Aisne, fifty-five miles northeast of Paris. It is situated on the line of the railroad which is the most direct route between the capital and Rheims, running nearly parallel to the road between Paris and Chalons, at a distance of from ten to twenty miles to the north of it.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this city, have received the following private despatches.]

Reported French Victory at Montmedy.

LONDON, Sept. 7—Noon.—Paris despatches announce that a terrific battle has just taken place at Montmedy. The Prussian forces assulted the garrison and were totally repulsed with fearful loss. The Prussians were driven from the vicinity according to this statement.

Russia Dissatisfied with the Prussian Successes.

A St. Petersburg despatch declares that Russia is highly dissatisfied with the Prussian victories, and she threatens to demand a treaty of modifications. The country is ready for war.

Russia Threatens to Demand Treaty Modifications—The Country Ready for War.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at St. Petersburg, under date of Sept. 1, writes:—

The *Golos* has published several articles on neutrality and the relations of Russia in regard to Prussia and toward a consolidated Germany. In these it is stated that neutrality does not mean inaction, that a nation should see what its interests are and be prepared to maintain them, and that the position of Russia is different from that of other neutral powers. A strong Germany does not necessarily affect Russia, but it would affect her if the treaty of Paris remains in force. In that case, while other powers have found new routes, Russia, with the Black Sea undefended by a fleet or fortress, would be at the mercy of Germany and England. No new war need be entered on; but when the present is over, Russia must demand changes and have her natural rights respected. The article of yesterday concludes by saying that Russia ought to preserve her neutrality while her interests are untouched, but they will be affected if in the coming congress, at the conclusion of peace, the treaty of Paris remains unaltered. Russia has not hindered the forcible unification of Germany, nor does she deem it in turn necessary to accomplish the unity of the Slavonic races, but she has a right to demand that her position in regard to the Black Sea and Danube shall be improved. She hopes that the legitimate demand will be respected in the European Congress which will probably follow the present war. The *Golos* of 1st instant, calls attention to the service Russia has rendered Prussia by unarmed neutrality, thus enabling Prussia to leave her eastern frontier unguarded. In an article on the military strength of the Empire the *Golos* declares that the country is perfectly prepared for war.

I am informed on good authority that the Government can put 500,000 men in the field, completely equipped. One hundred more Gatling guns have been ordered from America, making 210 altogether, and there are 200 mitrailleuses making here, which will be ready in the autumn. Four guns are attached on a piece, and on a war-footing to each division of infantry. It is curious to note the great interest taken in the war. The newspapers are all published in the morning, but sheets of telegrams printed at 5 in the afternoon are sold in great numbers; the cab-drivers and lower classes generally, who never before minded the news, read them eagerly.

Generals Barnard and Wright and Colonel Michel of the United States Army are here as Special Commissioners from the War Department to investigate the use of iron defenses, chiefly in regard to fortifications. They have examined Cronstadt and the works at Kolpino, and had several interviews with the Minister of War and General Todleben, who have extended every facility to them.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has arrived, accompanied by the Marquis Romana, General Elio, and Senor Calderon. No one knows what is the object of this visit.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 7—11:30 A. M.—Consols 91⅞ for money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88⅝; of 1865, old, 88¼; of 1867, 87⅜; 10-40s, 84. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 23⅝.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.—U. S. 5-20s closed buoyant at 93½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet, middling uplands 9⅝d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales will nearly reach 10,000 bales. California wheat 10s 10d. 1d.; red winter, 9s. 6d.; Flour, 23s. 9d.

LONDON, Sept. 7—11:45 A. M.—Tallow dull; spirits petroleum quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 7—1:30 P. M.—Consols 92 for money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—1:30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9⅝@9¾d.; middling Orleans 9⅝@9¾d. The sales now estimated at 8000 bales. Pork, 125s.; beef, 121s.; bacon, 75s. for Cumberland cut, and 67s. for short ribbed middles.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in New Hampshire.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 7.—A fire yesterday destroyed the dwelling and out-buildings of Henry W. Blair. Loss, $11,000; insurance, $6000.

A New Female Seminary.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The will of the late John Simmons bequeaths half a million of dollars to establish a Simmons Female Seminary for cultivation in departments of education customary to the sex.

Politics in Massachusetts.

Among the cities and towns voting yesterday in favor of licensing the sale of ale and lager beer were Cambridge, Lowell, Worcester, Lawrence, and Taunton. A majority of the small towns voted in favor of prohibition, as did also New Bedford.

THE DEFENSE OF SEDAN.

A French Account of MacMahon's Disaster—Bravery of the Emperor Under Fire—A Desperate Sortie by General Wimpffen—Graphic Description of the Terrible Scenes.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 6.—The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at MacMahon's headquarters, a French officer, who witnessed the battle of Sedan from the French side, and was shut up in Sedan with the French army, having been released, sends the following account, dated Sedan, September 3:—

THE EVENTS OF AUGUST 31.

I pass over all that has happened since I wrote you from Mezieres, to come at once to the events of August 31 and September 1—the latter the saddest day the French arms have ever witnessed.

Early in the morning of the 31st, orders were given to bring into Sedan all the wagon-trains and oxen which had been left outside the gracis. By this time the streets were blocked up by troops of every kind which had entered the town during the night. I tried to ride down to the Porte de Paris, where the train was stationed to carry the orders. I was obliged to get off my horse and make my way as best I could between the horses and caissons which choked up every street and square of the town. As I reached the Porte de Paris, I met the wagon train entering as fast as possible, followed closely by the rushing oxen and intermingled with the weeping and terror-stricken peasantry of the neighborhood flying into the town for protection. They little knew that it was about the worst place they could have chosen. The gates on that side were immediately afterward closed, while the troops slowly filed out through the opposite gate toward Douzy, where all MacMahon's forces were posted, expecting to be again attacked by the Prussians, who had closely followed up the French army.

POSITIONS OF THE CONTENDING FORCES.

About 10 o'clock that morning cannonading was heard six or seven miles away, toward the village of Bazeille. I went up on the rampart overlooking the country in that direction. Thence I could see the Prussian position, and with my field-glass could watch the firing; but I could not see the French lines, which were hid from me by trees about a mile from the town. I therefore, at noon, walked out of the town at the Porte de Balan, and ascended on my left the rising ground which is close by the town. Not more than half a mile from the gate I passed through regiments of reserve infantry. Their arms were piled and the fire smoking, the soup not having long been eaten. I continued ascending, and everywhere passed reserve corps of infantry and artillery. I got higher and higher, from hillock to hilleck, till I reached a battery of reserve, the guns of which were unlimbered and placed facing the rear of the French left. This battery was so pointed as to fire over the crest of the rising ground on which I stood. About a quarter of a mile distant, in front of a little churchyard, stood also several officers of the different corps which were stationed on my right and left, all being of the reserve.

From the point I had now reached, a charming prospect was within view. The French line of battle extended right in front, spreading on the slope of the ground which forms one side of this basin of the Meuse. In front of the centre of the French lines, and lower down in the vale, was the village of Bazeille, which was then beginning to burn, the Prussian shells having set fire to it. Parallel almost to the front of the French positions ran the Meuse, crossed by a bridge a little to the left of Bazeille. The French right was upon a knot of wooded ground held by *tirailleurs*, the wooded ground extending nearly to the grounds of Sedan. The left was lost to my sight behind the inequalities of the ground toward the road to Bouilion. As far as I could see, on the right and left and in front of me, were massed regiments of all arms; but toward the left, on the second line, was a very large force of heavy cavalry—dragoons and cuirassiers.

The sun was shining brightly, and everything was plainly visible. The guttering of weapons, the bright and showy colors of the French uniforms, the white smoke curling under the blue sky or lingering like vapor beneath the trees, the lurid flames rising from the burning village of Bazeille, all seen from a commanding position, formed a spectacle such as one has but rarely the opportunity to witness. The principal Prussian batteries were directly opposite the French centre on a plateau or table-land which terminated abruptly, and made it a very strong position.

For some time cannonading continued on both sides. At 2 o'clock a force of

PRUSSIAN INFANTRY ADVANCED

across the bridge in the village of Douzy, and immediately there began a very sharp fusillade, lasting, however, not more than ten minutes. I think the French must have lost ground in that encounter, although I could not see it, because of some trees that intervened; but a battery of six mitrailleuses advanced and opened through the trees. Six volleys came all at once. The Prussians fell hurried y back, leaving whole ranks behind, which had gone down like those leaden soldiers which children play with.

At about 4:30 the firing had ceased everywhere. The villages, which had been blazing all day, was still smoking. The French remained in the same position. Though the day had apparently been without result, its description is a necessary prelude to the bitter story of the morrow. At 5:30 I returned to the town.

THE EMPEROR RESIGNS HIS COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

The Emperor, who had arrived during the night, had issued a proclamation, which was posted on the walls, saying that he had confided the command of the armies to the generals whom public opinion had seemed to select as most capable of leading them, and that he himself intended to fight as an officer, forgetting for a while his position as a sovereign.

SPLENDID ARTILLERY PRACTICE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

The next morning, Thursday, Sept. 1, I returned, as soon as the gates of the town were opened, to my post of observation on the elevated ground where the battery was still placed. The French positions did not seem to me much altered, but the right was now on the other side of Sedan. At 7 o'clock the cannonade began in earnest; some slight firing having taken place earlier. The Prussian batteries facing us appeared to me much more numerous; indeed, it seemed to me there were batteries everywhere. They roared from every point of the Prussian line, which then stretched nearly parallel in front of the French. I could follow the falling of their shells which exploded as they touched the ground and fell with wonderful precision. I noticed, also, how quickly they changed and corrected their fire. As soon as a French corps took up a position it was instantly assailed by shells. The first would, perhaps, fall a few feet short or beyond, but the second or third was sure to find its way to the troops and do its awful work among them. The French shells, on the contrary, exploded generally before they reached the ground, and the smoke of the explosion formed innumerable little clouds at different heights, some so high that the shell could do no harm, I should think, to the enemy.

I noticed some inexplicable movements. A few squadrons of Prussian cavalry made as if they would charge a French force, which was towards the left. Immediately

TWO REGIMENTS OF FRENCH CAVALRY CHARGED

in turn upon the Prussian squadrons, which fell back and fled. But at the same moment a Prussian corps of infantry opened a murderous fire upon those too eager French cavalry regiments, and they came back sadly shattered from their rash pursuit. About 9 o'clock I could not help fancying that the Prussians were extending farther to the left; for, on asking whether certain new batteries were French, I was told they were Prussian. The Prussian line was evidently curling around us.

I have learned since that the Crown Prince had crossed the Meuse during the night about five leagues from Sedan, and that this had not been known to MacMahon. A large force of Bavarians must also have arrived after the commencement of the battle, for it was Bavarian troops who began pounding us from the left. At 10½ o'clock

THE ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS

was perceptible on both wings at the same time. Some French infantry which was close to the town on the east side gave way, as it seemed to me, rather quickly. Soon afterward shells were coming from behind my left, and it became evident that the French position had been turned and that a fresh German corps had taken a position in our rear.

The reserves were now necessarily directed against these points. The battery near which I stood was already in action, and I thought it quite time to beat a retreat. The place was becoming as dangerous as any in the field. Among the guns close to me the Prussian shells began failing with their usual beautiful precision. So I got on the other side of the slope and made my way toward the town.

THE PRUSSIAN CIRCLE CONTRACTING.

As the road to Bouillon, which crossed the field of battle, was wholly closed to me now, I also perceived that I should be shut up in that circle which the Prussians had been drawing about the army and the town, and which was ultimately completed. I made my way as fast as I could, by the safest paths. When I reached the suburb before the Porte de Balan, I found it incumbered with soldiers of all corps, hastening, as I was, into the town. It was a defeat, evidently, yet it was not 11 o'clock, and the battle was destined to continue at various points for some time longer, though continuing without any real hope of victory.

THE FRENCH ROUTED.

To one entering the town as I did, there was no longer any battle to describe. It was first a retreat and too soon a rout. I thought myself lucky to get away from the field as I did; for an hour afterward the rout of those forces that had been near by me was complete. Already soldiers were crushing against each other in the struggle to get inside the town. Dismounted cavalry were trying to make their way, some even by the ramparts, leaping down from the counterscarp; others forcing their way in by the postern gates. From a nook of the ramparts, where I rested a moment, I saw also Cuirassiers jumping—horses and all—into the moat, the horses breaking their legs and ribs. Men were scrambling over each other. There were officers of all ranks—colonels and even generals, in uniforms which it was impossible to mistake, mixed in this shameful melee. Behind all came guns with their heavy carriages and powerful horses, forcing their way into the throng, maiming and crushing the fugitives on foot.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN SEDAN.

To add to the confusion and horror, the Prussian batteries had by this time advanced within range, and the Prussian shells began falling among the struggling masses of men. On the ramparts were the National Guards, manning the guns of the town, and replying with more or less effect to the nearest Prussian batteries. It was a scene horrible enough to have suited the fancy of Gustave Dore himself. I could form but one idea of our unhappy army—that it was at the bottom of a seething caldron.

I hurried back as best I could to my hotel, following the narrow streets where the shells were least likely to reach the ground. Wherever there was a square or open place I came upon the bodies of horses and men quite dead or still quivering, mown to pieces by bursting shells. Reaching my hotel, I found the street in which it stood choked like the rest with wagons, guns, horses, and men. Most luckily at this moment the Prussian fire did not enfilade the streets, for a train of caissons filled with powder blocked the whole way, itself unable to move backward or forward. There was every chance that these caissons would explode, the town being then on fire in two places; and I began to think Sedan was a place more uncomfortable than even the battle-field over which a victorious enemy was swiftly advancing.

THE EMPEROR UNDER FIRE.

From friends whom I found at the hotel, I learned that the Emperor, who had started early in the morning for the field of battle, had returned about the same time that I did, and passed through the streets with his staff. One of my friends was near him on the Place Turenne when a shell fell under the Emperor's horse, and, bursting, killed the horse of a general who was behind him. He himself was untouched, and turned around and smiled, though my friend thought he saw tears in his eyes, which he wiped away with his glove. Indeed, he had cause enough for tears on that fatal first of September.

Meantime shells began to fall in the direction of our street and hotel. We all stood under the vaulted stone entrance, as the safest shelter we could find. I trembled on account of the caissons still standing in the street, and filling all the space from end to end. It was at this time when we waited watching painfully for the shell which would have sent us all together into another world, that General de Wimpffen came past, making

A VAIN EFFORT

to rally and inspirit his flying troops. He shouted, "*Vive la France! En avant!*" But there was no response. He cried out that Bazaine was taking the Prussians in the rear. News which had been current all the morning at intervals, coming now from the mouth of General de Wimpffen, seemed to be believed, and a few thousand men were rallied and followed him out of the town. People began to have hope, and for one brief moment we believed the day might yet be saved. Need I say that this intelligence was a patriotic falsehood of brave General de Wimpffen? Mad with anguish, and in direct opposition to the Emperor's orders, he had resolved to rally what men he could and make a stand. He could not have known that he was bound in the grasp of at least 300,000 men.

A DESPERATE SORTIE.

The bugle and the trumpet rung out on all sides. A few thousand men hearken to the sound. My friend Rene de Goutroye, of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, whom I have just met, after losing sight of him for ten or twelve years, got on horseback again and joined the General. The sortie took place thus:—They went out at the Porte de Balan. The houses of the suburb are already full of Prussians, who fire on the French out of every window. The church, especially, is strongly garrisoned, and its heavy doors are closed. The general sent on De Gallroye to bring two pieces of cannon. These soon arrived, and with them the door of the church was blown in, and 200 Prussians were captured and brought back with the French, who, in spite of all efforts, were themselves soon obliged to retire into the town. It was the last incident of the battle—the last struggle.

While this took place at the Porte de Balan, the Prussian shelling went on and the shells began to fall into the hotel.

SHOCKING SCENES

followed. A boy, the son of a tradesman around the corner of the street, came in crying and asking for a surgeon. His father's leg had been shot off. A woman in front of the house met the same fate. The doctor who went to the tradesman found him dead; and returning, attempted to carry the woman to an ambulance. He had scarcely made a step when she was shot dead in his arms. Those of us who stand in the gateway and witness such scenes have got beyond the feeling of personal fear. Any one of us, I will venture to say, would give his life to spare France on this dreadful day. Yet we stand pale and shuddering at the sight of the fate which befals the poor people of the town.

I care not to dwell upon horrors which, nevertheless I shall never be able to forget. I can mention more than one brave officer who did not fear to own that he shrank from the sight of what had become a mere massacre. Those who were safely out of the way as prisoners, whether officers or men, needed no pity. When, after a time, it became clear that there was no sign of Bazaine, the hopes of the French again departed. A sullen sort of fight still went on. The guns of the town answered the Prussians. An aid-de camp of the Emperor went by on foot, and I heard him ask the officers near by to help him in putting an end to the fire. Such being the Emperor's wish, at length

THE WHITE FLAG

was hoisted on the citadel. The cannonade ceased suddenly about 4½. Eager as we were to know the cause, we cannot leave the house, for the street is impassable, and we have to be content with learning the mere fact of the surrender. As night drew on, the crowd a little diminished, and by some effort it was possible to make one's way about the town. The spectacle it offered was more horrible than war. Dead were lying everywhere; civilians and soldiers mingled in the slaughter. In one suburb I counted more than fifty bodies of peasants and bourgeois—a few women among them, and one child. The ground was strewn with splinters of shells. Starving soldiers were

CUTTING UP THE DEAD HORSES

to cook and eat, for provisions had again failed us, as everything has failed since this campaign began. I was glad to get away from the sight of our disasters, and lose their remembrance in a few hours of sleep.

NAPOLEON A PRISONER.

The next day we were told that the Emperor had gone to the King's headquarters to treat for a surrender. At 11 his household and carriages left the town, and we knew that he was a prisoner and the empire no more. About the same hour there was posted in the streets a proclamation from General de Wimpffen saying that notwithstanding prodigies of courage, the army, having no more ammunition, found itself unable to respond to the summons of its chiefs and force its way to Montmedy. That being surrounded he had made the best conditions he could; conditions such as would inflict no humiliation on the army.

These conditions prove to be the surrender of the whole army, no less than 100,000 men, as prisoners of war, with all their arms, baggage, horses, standards, and guns. The officers who sign an engagement not to serve against Prussia during the war may return to their homes, the remainder to be sent to German towns in Germany. Many officers refuse to sign, preferring to share the captivity of their men.

BAD FAITH OF THE FRENCH.

On Saturday the whole force laid down their arms. Not a few soldiers in their rage broke rather than give up their arms, and the streets were littered with fragments of all kinds of weapons broken; swords, rifles, pistols, lancers' helmets, cuirasses, even mitrailleuses, covered the ground; and in one place where the Meuse runs through the town the heaps of such fragments choked the stream and rose above the surface. The mud of the streets was black with gunpowder. The horses had been tied to the houses and gun-carriages, but nobody remembered to feed or water them, and in the frenzy of hunger and thirst they broke loose and ran wild through the town. Whoever liked might have a horse—even officers' horses, which were private property—for the trouble of catching them.

EMPTYING THE MONEY CHEST.

When the Prussians came into the town they were sore and angry at the sight of all this destruction and waste. What must have pleased them still less, was the state in which they found the military chest. As soon as the surrender was resolved on, the French officers were told to make out the best accounts they could, present them, and receive payment. Naturally, the statements thus brought in soon proved sufficient to empty the treasury. I knew of officers who demanded and received payment for horses that were not killed and baggage which had not been lost. Demoralization showed itself in every way. Even the standards were burned or buried, an act of bad faith not to be palliated even by the grief and rage of a beaten army.

GENERAL DE FAILLY.

Their rage is greater against no one than General de Failly. He had a room in the hotel where I was staying. On Friday, a great multitude of soldiers gathered before the house, the doors of which were closed, demanding General de Failly with such shouts and menaces that the landlord thought it prudent to hurry him out of a back window. The soldiers, could they have reached him, would have torn him to pieces. Since then, I have heard the report that he was shot by one of his own men; but no such event had happened on Saturday, and could not well happen later.

FRENCH ANNOYANCES AND PRUSSIAN COURTESY.

It was a relief on Saturday when the Prussians came in and occupied the town, and restored order. I am sorry to have to acknowledge that all through the campaign the French have acted much more like a conquering army in a hostile country than the Prussians. All the annoyance I have experienced personally came from my own countrymen—from the peasants, who, above all, saw a spy in every stranger. When I fell into the hands of the Prussians, I found them courtesy itself. On leaving Sedan and thence to the frontier, in passing through the Prussian posts, I was stopped often. I had but to say, "I am the correspondent of an American journal," and I was at once sent kindly forward. On the back of my French military pass the Prussian staff had indorsed a Prussian safe-conduct. Often I was not obliged even to show my papers, my word was taken; and once out of Sedan I was speedily through.

When I left Sedan on Sunday morning things were rapidly getting in order. The streets were cleared of dead horses and men. The indescribable filth of the town was swept into the river. The shops were opening again. Discipline had taken the place of disorder. I saw enough of Prussian organization and energy to change the grievous defeat of the army had not already changed the opinion I have so often expressed that ultimate victory for France was sure.

WHY THE FRENCH WERE SO OFTEN SURPRISED.

I have followed MacMahon from the day when I found him reorganizing his army at Chalons to the fatal day at Sedan, when he surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of that which is shut up in Metz. Certainly, when I was at the camp of Chalons, and then at Rheims, I had observed that the number of stragglers was enormous, and I continually met soldiers who did not know where their regiments were. I had seen men and officers disabled by wounds which French soldiers of other days would have despised; I had remarked how untidy and careless the men were allowed to be about their dress and equipments. These things, slight, but significant to a military eye, had caused me, no doubt, some misgivings as to the rapidity of the success we had a right to expect. I saw also how prone French officers were to avoid the fatigues of long marches and the discomforts of bivouacs. I remember how often I have traversed the French lines at dead of night and at early dawn, and never heard a challenge, never came across a French vedette, never have fallen in with a party of scouts. On the other hand, I have seen officers spend the time that ought to have been given to their men, in cafes or in poor village inns. Often even officers of the staff seemed to neglect their duties for paltry amusements, showing themselves ignorant sometimes even of the name of the department in which they were; so that I have known a French general obliged to ask his way from peasants at the meeting of two roads. I struggled long against all this kind of evidence, but the end is only too clear. Painful it is to me, but I am bound to declare my belief that any further effort France may make can only cause useless bloodshed; and that a means of escape from her peril must now be sought otherwise than by force of arms.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALBANY ZOUAVES.

Their Arrival in the City—The Escort.

The principal matter of interest among our military, since the reception of the New York Seventh and the Maryland Fifth, has been the proposed trip of the crack military corps of Albany, the Zouave Cadets, to this city. The arrangements for the visit were completed some weeks since by Company D, 1st Regiment N. G., who will act the part of hosts during the stay of the visitors.

The guests left their home last evening, and arrived in New York city this morning, where, having breakfasted, they took the train at Jersey City, and landed at West Philadelphia this afternoon, where they were formally received and escorted to the armory of Company D by a citizens' committee, the Zouaves having requested no military reception. Here they remained for some time, and will be escorted to the Continental Hotel, their headquarters. To-morrow Mayor Fox will tender them the hospitalities of the city. The points of interest in the city will then be visited, and in the afternoon a street parade of both companies will be made over the following route:—Form at the Continental, down Ninth to Walnut, to Nineteenth, to Green, to Broad, to Arch, to Sixteenth, to Spruce, to Broad, to Chesnut, to the hotel, where a dress parade will be made. In the evening a banquet at the Continental takes place. The company starts on the return trip on Friday, the 9th, and will arrive in New York at 1:30 P. M., remaining in the city until the departure of the night boat for Albany. Doering's Band, of Troy, N. Y., numbering twenty pieces, and the excellent drum corps of the company, will accompany the cadets.

The Zouaves were founded July 26, 1860, under Captain Frederick Townsend (since Adjutant General), and soon attained a position in military circles second to that of no other company in the State. Its new uniform (very much like that worn by the Old Guard of New York) is considered one of the most elegant in the country. It consists of a white dress coat tastefully trimmed with scarlet and gold, and trowsers of a light blue trimmed with scarlet. The hat is of the French pattern, with scarlet pompon. A staff (independent companies frequently have staffs) has just been organized, and will hereafter form part of the company. The uniform worn by the staff is similar to the above, with the exception that the coat is trimmed with light blue and a chapeau of the French staff pattern takes the place of the company cap.

The officers of the Cadets are as follows:—Captain, William A. Hamilton; first lieutenant, Charles C. Nichols; second lieutenant, Lucien Barnes; third lieutenant, Edward Douglass. Staff—adjutant, vacant; chaplain, Rev. Edwin B. Russell; inspector, Lieutenant Edward McCannon; commissary, Lieutenant Edward Montieth; engineer, Lieutenant Frederick W. Brown; judge advocate, Lieutenant John Gould; quartermaster, Lieutenant O. A. Fuller; paymaster, Lieutenant George Harris; ordnance officer, Lieutenant John L. Newman; surgeon, J. S. Delavan.

PASSENGER RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway have disposed of their present depot on Berks street to the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and propose to erect a new depot for their road immediately on Front street, corner of Cumberland street, Nineteenth ward, where they have purchased an entire square of ground. The horse cars will soon run all the way up.

THE FIRE LAST EVENING.

List of the Insurances, Etc.

The scene of the extensive conflagration last evening, on Delaware avenue, was visited this morning by thousands of people. The firemen worked all night, and many of the companies are still on the ground, flooding the remaining lumber piles, which are burning quite lively. It is supposed that a couple of days will transpire before the flames will be completely extinguished. The following comprises the list of insurances effected in the various agencies in this city. It will be seen that they are light when compared with the great value of property on hand—the risk on lumber being very great:

SMITH & HARRIS—PLANING MILL.

Lycoming Company	$2,00
People's, of Worcester, Mass	1,500
Albany City	2,000
Charter Oak, Hartford	1,500
Republic, Chicago	1,000
Farmers' Mutual, York county	1,500
Total	$8,000

PLASTER MILL.

Lycoming Co.	$2,500
United States Marine, Baltimore	2,500
Buffalo City	1,500
Total	$6,000

D. B. TAYLOR & SON.

Royal	$2,000
Queen	5,000
Total	$10,000

TAYLOR & BETTS.

Royal	$7,500
Atlantic, Brooklyn	5,000
Spring Garden	5,000
North British	5,000
Total	$22,500

A. J. GRIGER & CO.

Ætna, Hartford	$6,000
Niagara, N. Y.	5,000
Continental, N. Y.	5,000
Hartford, Conn	5,000
Total	$21,000

NORCROSS & SHERTZ.

Ætna, Hartford	$5,000
Other companies	5,000
Total	$10,000

PATTERSON & LIPPINCOTT.

Republic and others	$150,000

RALSTON & BIDDLE.

Royal	$2500

NOMINATION IN THE TWELFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—The Democratic Legislative Convention in the Twelfth district met last evening at the Black Horse Hotel and accepted the declension of Daniel Forster, Esq., as a candidate for Assemblyman. No nomination was made for his successor, but a resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Democratic voters to support Henry Rowan, Esq., as an independent citizens' candidate pledged to reform. The district is close, the majority generally being about four hundred.

John Lamon, Esq., formerly Chief of the Detective Police, is the Republican candidate, and he has been recently appointed in the United States Internal Revenue Department, and previous thereto in the Police and Gas Departments for many years.

There is much dissatisfaction in the district among the Republicans, it is alleged, owing to feuds engendered in former years, and as Mr. Rowan is a ship carpenter and is personally very popular, who never has held a public position before, the contest becomes an interesting one.

FIRE THIS MORNING—HOSE CARRIAGE THROWN OVERBOARD.—About a quarter of four o'clock this morning the tool house and office belonging to Mr. John Selvy, at the southeast corner of Twenty-third and Arch streets, was set on fire and destroyed, incurring a loss of about $400. In proceeding to the above fire the carriage of the Western Engine Company was taken possession of at Twenty-first and Filbert streets by a gang of the Schuylkill Rangers, who ran it to Sansom street wharf, and there threw it overboard in twenty feet of water. There were only a few members on the rope of the Western when the rioters approached. They were of course driven off. There was no fighting whatever, and the police knew nothing of the affair until notified that a hose carriage was in the river. This morning the Schuylkill Harbor Police were ordered to the scene to aid in taking the carriage out of the water. The "Rangers" have threatened to attack every fire company that parades colored bands. The Western is said to have appeared on parade with a colored band on a recent occasion.

THE CENSUS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The census returns for Montgomery county are now very nearly completed. In Norristown it has been found that the lower of the three wards is the most populous. This was contrary to the general belief. It was generally supposed that the upper ward would be thus distinguished. The population of the whole borough is much less than was anticipated. The number, it is said, will not quite reach 11,000. It has formerly been estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. The population of the county is given at 8870, among which number there are 158 persons over 70 years of age. Exclusive of accidents and by reason of old age, the death rate has not been more than six per annum.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES—PRESENTATION.—Last evening the Executive Committee of the Republican Invincibles, some twenty-five in number, headed by their President, Ezra Lukens, proceeded to the residence of Professor Benj. K. McClurg, leader of the Liberty Silver Cornet Band, No. 1, for the purpose of presenting an elegantly framed "vote of thanks" to that gentleman for the satisfactory manner in which he has furnished music for the club during the campaigns of 1866, '68, and '69. After the presentation the company were sumptuously entertained by Mr. McClurg. Speeches were made by Messrs. Todd, Fox, Hawkins, Birkinbine, Lukens, McClurg, and others.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT NORRISTOWN.—The twenty-second annual exhibition of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, to take place near Norristown on September 22 and 23, will be held on the old grounds at Springtown. An enlarged track will add to the accommodations, and there is a liberal fund for premiums. The members' tickets are one dollar, and the single admission will be twenty-five cents, children fifteen cents. The committee of reception has been appointed. The home department will be managed by an efficient committee of the most prominent ladies of Norristown and vicinity.

IN NEW YORK CITY THREE HOURS, OR UP THE HUDSON RIVER.—Positively the last New York Bay Excursion, accompanied by Professor McClurg's Liberty Silver Cornet Band, will be given to-morrow morning, September 8. Excursionists can remain in New York three hours, or enjoy the romantic and delightful trip up the Hudson. Every one was pleased with the last excursion. The last boat will leave Walnut street wharf at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets can be procured at the wharf in the morning.

DISORDERLY FIREMEN.—The train for Germantown which left the city at 12 o'clock last night carried home a number of firemen, who, on the way, acted in a very disorderly manner. Some of them came to blows, and on the arrival of the train two of the alleged participants in the riotous proceedings were arrested. They gave the names of J. L. Gouldthorpe and M. W. McIntyre. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and were held to bail to answer. A blackjack was found in the possession of the first-named defendant.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—A card from Mr. John Covode will be found in another column, directed to Mr. William R. Leeds, stating that he (Covode) has seen a circular signed by Mr. Leeds as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. Mr. Covode affirms that Mr. Leeds is not the Chairman of the Committee, though a member of it, and that those who sign with him as members have no authority whatever.

PLAYING FIREMAN.—Taylor Smith was arrested at Beach and Coates last night for playing fireman and for collecting money under false pretenses. He appeared on the fire ground in the equipments of the Washington Hose, when he was not a member of the company. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was held in $800 for a further hearing.

FIGHTING.—Michael Burns and Thomas Sharpe were arrested at the scene of the fire last night for fighting. They were taken before Alderman Cahill, and were held in $500 bail each to answer.

Bowman Simpson was arrested at the same place for a breach of the public peace. Alderman Cahill also held him to bail to answer.

BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.—Henry Reitch, who is charged with the larceny of a watch and $120 in money from Mr. John Swatmeyer, residing at No. 413 Vine street, was brought to this city yesterday. He was arrested in New York by Sergeant Gilchrist, of the Seventh Police district.

HIS NAME.—John Lawrence is the name of the individual who was arrested at the fire at Coates street and Delaware avenue last night for the theft of a coat from D. B. Taylor's office. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Toland and was held in $800 bail to answer.

RECEIPTS FROM COMMITTING MAGISTRATES.—The following fines, penalties, etc have been paid by the Committing Magistrates of the city into the City Treasury for the month of August:—L. Godbon, $47; Thomas Dallas, $38; J. R. Massey, $40; Thad. Stearne, $62 50; A. Morrow, $45; William Neill, $38; C. E. Pancoast, $94; making a total of $324 50.

THIRD EDITION

THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

No Surrender!

SHE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST!

The Foe at Her Gates!

Russia vs. Prussia.

The Czar Can Do Nothing.

The War Must Go On!

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

Immense Defensive Exertions

are still being made. The army continues to retire before the Prussian advance. There seems to be but one patriotic sentiment among the people—defense of the nation.

Organization

is quietly proceeding. There is no dissent from the necessity of the republic anywhere.

Press Censorship Removed.

There is great rejoicing at the practical removal of the rigid press censorship. War news and details are now published without hindrance.

The Prussians at Soissons.

The arrival of the Prussian advance at Soissons is confirmed.

The reported Prussian Repulse Contradicted.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—It is denied that the Mulhouse National Guard has successfully resisted Germans who were seeking to pass the Rhine at that point.

The Sedan Wounded.

Nearly all the wounded who were collected at Sedan have been sent, under the terms of the capitulation, to neighboring towns and farms. 1200 of MacMahon's are reported at Mezieres. Twenty thousand are between Vonziers and and Lachrens-propuleux.

The Orleans Princes.

PARIS, Sept. 1—(Special to the New York *Telegram*).—The report is confirmed that the Orleans princes are on their way to Paris, and it is rumored that the Republican ministry are determined to arrest them on their arrival.

Difficulty Between Trochu and the New Ministry.

A rumor is also in circulation that a difficulty existed between General Trochu and the Ministers. The latter gave way, and harmony is once more restored in the Republican council. The differences arose on the question of the arming of all classes of the population. Trochu stood firm in his opposition to the arming of the people, contending that the proposition was premature and impolitic in the face of the grand crisis.

The ministers gave way, with, it is said, a reservation that at a more opportune moment the subject should be more fully discussed and acted upon.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

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